The Bombay Gazette

No. 12,097 NEW SERIES — BOMBAY: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1887.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain	Tuesday.
MASSAM	3038	550	W. A. Wheler	13th Sept.
				Friday.
*L. VALETTA	4911	1000	I. Orman	23rd Sept.
—NIZAM	2726	500	R. Hazelwood	6th ,,
*L. BALLAARAT	4752	950	P. S. Tomlin	7th Oct.
MAURITANIA	3864	600	W. J. Nantes	14th ,,
*L. SHANNON	4189	800	J. S. Murray	21st ,,
—ATHAY	2953	500	M. de Horne	28th ,,
*L. ROME	5013	1000	W. Barratt	4th Nov.

* The 2nd saloon accommodation of these vessels has been rearranged and fitted with every comfort including 3 berthed cabins.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back via Turin, Naples, Rome and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	On or about
HYDASPES	2281	500	E. Crow	2nd Sept.
VERONA	3146	600	F. Spoeck	16th ,,
ANCONA	3128	600	J. P. Hassall	30th ,,
MALWA	2939	2,000	G. W. Atkinson	11th Oct.
RAVENNA	3742	700	A. B. Daniell	28th ,,
MIRZAPORE	3987	600	H. Harvey	11th Nov.

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly reduced Rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent P. & O. S.N. Company.
Bombay, Aug. 21, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 300, Rs. 340.
,, to Marseilles ,, 320, ,, 330.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine. Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons. H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
D. BALDUINO	5,000 800	10th Sept.	1st Nov.
SINGAPORE	5,000 800	1st Oct.	20th ,,
MANILLA	5,000 800	20th ,,	10th Dec.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000 800	10th Nov.	1st Jan. '88

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVES can now obtain THROUGH FURNITICKETS to LONDON and HAVRE including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BORMIDA	4,000	17th September.
BISAGNO	4,000	13th October.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

A. BISCALDI,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents.
Saloon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Aug. 29, 1887.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY.

LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, WITH LIBERTY TO TOUCH AT MARSEILLES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Commander.	To sail.
s.s. BRITANNIA	3 69	180	Capt F. Billett	20th Sept
s.s. PERSIA	3317	180	Capt R. Hutchison	5th Oct.
s.s. NUBIA	3430	180	Capt. T. Knox	20th ,,
s.s. ASIA	3594	180	Capt. J. Craig	5th Nov.
s.s. BELGRAVIA	3000	500	Capt. Boothby	17th ,,

Each steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-class Passengers.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, Sept. 5, 1887. Agents.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

THE splendid steamer "CLAN GRAHAM," 3,000 tons, Captain A. ANDERSEN, will sail from Bombay for Marseilles direct on or about the 20th inst. and passages can now be secured.

The Saloon and State Rooms are all on the upper deck, and are fitted with every requisite for comfort. Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

For rates of passage, cabin plans, &c., apply to

FINLAY MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, Sept. 5th, 1887.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. the SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s.s. "NYANZA," 2,128 tons, Captain SYMONS, will sail on WEDNESDAY, the 21st inst.

For freight or passage, apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents.

SCOTT & Co, M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 30 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commission towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the Yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing, Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

LUND & BLOCKLEY,
CLOCK AND WATCH MANUFACTURERS
BY SPECIAL WARRANT
TO HER MAJESTY
QUEEN VICTORIA OF ENGLAND
AND
EMPRESS OF INDIA.

CLOCKS.....from...Rs. 10 to 10,000
WATCHES.....,, Rs. 10 to 10,000
JEWELLERY (Gold London made) various articles from Rs. 10 to 10,000
ELECTRO-PLATE (Best Sheffield) various articles from Rs. 5 to 1,000
TABLE CUTLERY, &c. &c.
ALL MARKED AT
LONDON CASH PRICES.

TERMS 10 PER CENT DISCOUNT FOR READY MONEY.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.

LUND AND BLOCKLEY,
WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURERS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN-EMPRESS,
THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, THE INDIAN STATE RAILWAYS, &c. &c.,
AND MAKERS OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY TOWER CLOCK AND CHIMES.

MANUFACTORY Little Pulteney Street, LONDON. | INDIAN BRANCHES. FORT, BOMBAY. | AND AT 42 Pall Mall LONDON.
AND
EAST STREET POONA.

A WANT OF THE TIMES EFFICIENTLY SUPPLIED BY
ORR AND BARTON'S
MULTISCRIPTOR
OR INSTANTANEOUS COPYIST,

FOR multiplying copies of Circulars, Notices, Examination Papers, Price Current Lists, Designs, &c. No trained skill required in its use. No press required. Any description of paper may be used. From 50 to 80 facsimile copies may be struck off in a few minutes, and immediately after use of one purpose is available for another. It is supplied in single and double cases, being made to separate, so that each can be worked singly.

LIST OF PRICES.

		Single.	Double.
No. 1 Octavo	size 9½ by 5½	Rs. 7-8	Rs. 12-8
,, 2 Quarto	,, 11½ by 9½	,, 13-0	,, 21-0
,, 3 Foolscap	,, 14½ by 9½	,, 16-8	,, 23-0
,, 4 Folio	,, 19½ by 12½	,, 27-0	,, 44-0

These prices include hinged outer wooden box, fitted with Bottle of Ink, Sponge, and packing charges. Extra Bottles of Ink, Re. 1 and 1-8 each. Full instructions accompany each Multiscriptor.

Remittances must accompany each order, or instructions to send by V. P. Post.

N. B.—Our Multiscriptor is now universally used all over Southern India, British Burma, and the Straits by Government Officials.

ORR & BARTON,
South Parade, Bangalore.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S.S. "PACHAMBA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, 16th September 1887, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Kutch Mandevie, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on MONDAY, 12th September, (on arrival of Outward English Mails) calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on THURSDAY, 8th September, at 5 noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S.S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on TUESDAY, the 6th October, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S.S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 28th September, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, Sept. 9, 1887. Agents.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—

	Per case of 1 doz. Qts. Rs.	Per case of 2 doz. Pts. Rs.
SPARKLING HOCK	33	36
STILL HOCKS.—		
1 Laubenheimer	14	17
2 Deidesheimer	16	19
3 Geisenheimer	17	20
4 Rudesheimer	25	28
Moselblumchen	16	,,
Grasoser (Mosel)	14	,,
CLARETS.—		
1 St. Julien	10	,,
2 Pauillac Medoc	10	,,
3 St. Julien Medoc	12	,,
4 St. Chrstoly	,,	13
5 St. Estephe	14	,,
6 St. Emilion	15	,,
7 St. Estephe (Old)	18	,,

BEER.—
Pilsner, per case of 1 doz. Quarts, Rs. 22
,, ,, 2 doz. Pints ,, 31

TERMS—NETT CASH.

Apply to

BREUL & Co.,
Bombay, 28, Meadow Street.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.

	Per 1 doz. quarts	Per 2 doz. pints.
Eugene Cliquot Extra	Rs. 36 0	,, ...
Ernest Irroy's Carte d'Or	,, 30 0	Rs 58 0
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	,, 52 0	,, 54 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	,, 36 0	,, 66 0

From MESSRS. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN AY CHAMPAGNE.

Goldlack, Extra	Rs. ..	,, 47 0

STILL HOCKS.

From J. M. PANTENIUS, SOHN, MAYENCE SUPPLIERS TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES

Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 15 0
Deidesheimer	,, 16 0	,, 19 0
Geisenheimer	,, 17 0	,, ...
Niersteiner	,, 19 0	,, ...
Leibfrauemilch	,, 21 0	,, 24 0
Selzwein	,, ...	,, ...
Hochheimer Berg	,, 25 0	,, 28 0
Rudesheimer	,, 25 0	,, 28 0
Marcobrunner	,, 28 0	,, 31 0
Johanisberger	,, 35 0	,, ...

FRENCH WHITE WINES.
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Suterne	Rs. 20 0	...

PORT WINES.
From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.

Good Old Red Port	Rs. 19 0	...
Fine ,,	,, 22 0	...
Very fine ,,	,, 27 0	...
Most particular Preserved Old Red Port	,, 38 0	...

CLARETS,
From MESSRS. H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Franda	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc	,, 14 0	...
Los Cascons	,, 16 0	18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	,, 18 0	...
Chateau Larrille	,, 19 0	...
Chateau Le Roc St. Estephe	,, 21 0	...
Chateau Lailtte	,, 23 0	...
Chateau Malvreih	,, 27 0	...

From MUNSEN & FILS.

Haut Canon	Rs. 15 0	...
Margaux Medoc	,, 17 0	...
Chateau Larose	,, 28 0	...

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Listrac Medoc	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
Cru de Barreyre	,, 16 0	...

From J. ROEMER & SOHN, WIEN.

Hungarian Claret	Rs. 17 0	...
Chateau Roemer	,, 16 0	...

From FRANZ SCARVARY.

Carlowitz	Rs. 12 0	...

From BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.

St. Julien, Star Label	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
,, Red Bar	,, 12 0	,, 14 0
Chateau Larose	,, 20 0	,, 22 0

BRANDY.

H. Montrose's Three Stars	Rs. 17 0	...
F. Dessaudier & Co.'s * Brandy	,, 21 0	...
Cognac, Fine Champagne Red Bars, from Munzer and Fils	,, 23 0	...
Cognac, Gold labels, Gold capsules	,, 27 0	...
Cognac, Gold labels, Blue capsules	,, 30 0	...
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne	,, 33 0	...
Charles Lerroire very old Brandy	,, 37 0	...

BURGUNDY.
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Volnay	Rs. 21 0	...
Chambertin	,, 28 0	...

WHISKY.

Thistle Blend Whisky ***	Rs. 23 0	...
,, *	,, 29 0	...
Ben Cruachan's Blend *	,, 21 0	...

BEER.

	Per doz. qts. Rs.	Per doz. pts Rs. a
Bavarian Export Beer	Rs. 6 0	Rs. 3 8
Homford Light Bitter Beer in Champagne bottles	,, 5	,, ...
Anton Dreher's Vienna Beer	,, 6 0	,, 4 0
Marburg's Pilsener Beer	,, 5 4	,, 3 4
Grimm's	,, 5 0	,, ...

ITALIAN WINES.

Vino Barola	Rs. 16 0	...
Vino Barbera	,, 15 0	...
Vino Grignolino	,, 15 0	...
Etna Rossa	,, 14 0	...

SUNDRIES.

Italian Vermouth (Torino)	Rs. 15 0	...
Do. Finest	,, 18 0	...
Finest Kummel	,, 30 0	...
Chartreuse, Yellow	,, 63 0	...
Swiss Cheese in tins from 1lbs. 10 to 22 lbs.	,, 0 11	per lb.

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin. Rs. a
Asparagus	Rs. 2 8	Rs. 1 8
Do. middle size	,, 2 0	,, ...
Celery	...	,, 0 10
French Beans	...	,, 0 10
Young Peas	...	,, 0 12
Peas for Soup	...	,, 0 12
Young Carrots	...	,, 0 10
Spinage in Water	...	,, 0 10
Small Sausages	...	,, 1 6
Smoked Sausages	...	,, 1 8

FROM BUSH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.

TERMS—
Net cash, no discount.
No order for less than one original package of Wines, Beer, &c. (Provisions excepted) will be executed.
Quotation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts, after three months.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row
Bombay, June 28, 1887.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

THE HOUSE LAROCHE JOUBERT & CIE warns the Public against a Label Duborde Goumart and Cie in circulation, which is nothing but an ILLEGAL IMITATION of their TRADE MARK for Laid Linear Paper.

THE Undersigned in thanking their numerous Customers for their Liberal Patronage during the late Mr. ABDOOL RAHMAN MINEE'S connection with them, beg to inform the Nobility and Gentry that their Business will be carried on as hitherto under the immediate care of our Mr. SULLIMAN ABDOOL WHED.

All oders will receive prompt attention.

ABDOOL RAHMAN MINEE & Co.

OUR LADIES' POPULAR GOLD WATCH.

A VERY pretty little Watch, well finished, Jewelled movements, accurate and reliable.

GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS.

Gold Crystal-faced Keyless	Rs. 50
Gold Hunting Keyless	,, 65
Gold Half-hunting Keyless	,, 70

All uniformly priced. May be had in PLAIN, ENGINE-TURNED or ENGRAVED CASE.

MARCKS AND Co., Limited,
Opposite Clock Tower, BOMBAY. | Opposite Napier Hotel, POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHEAVIN'S
PATENT RAPID FILTERS,

THE most efficient yet invented, they purify with astonishing rapidity the most offensive, stagnant, or other water, and are fitted with Silver-plated Tap and India-rubber Washer complete.

	Cash price. Rs. a.
Domestic Filters, in Cream-Coloured Stoneware—	
No. 000 Half gallon size	8 0
,, 00 ,, ,, Wicker covered	10 0
,, 00 One and a half gallon size	10 0
,, 0 ,, ,, Wicker covered	12 8
,, 0 Two and a half gallon size	13 0
,, 0 ,, ,, Wicker covered	15 8
,, 1 Three gallon size	18 0
,, 1 ,, ,, Wicker covered	20 8
,, 2 Five gallon size ,,	25 0
,, 2 ,, ,, Wicker covered	27 8
,, 3 Six ,,	31 0
Pocket Filter (no Traveller should be without one).	0 0

SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY:
TREACHER & CO., Limited.

FOODS AND DIETETIC PREPARATIONS FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

		Rs. a.
ARROWROOT, Bermuda	1 lb. tin	1 12
,, Speed's, East Indian	1 lb. ,,	0 13
BARLEY, Robinson's Patent	1 lb. ,,	0 10
,, Fine Pearl	2 lb. ,,	0 9
BENGER'S SELF-DIGESTIVE FOOD		1 4
BRAND'S ESSENCE OF BEEF, 2 oz. tins 1-4; ½ lb. tins		2 4
Do. do. MUTTON	½ lb tins	2 8
Do. do. CHICKEN	,,	3 4
Do. CONCENTRATED BEEF TEA	,,	1 8
Do. do. MUTTON BROTH	,,	2 4
Do. do. CHICKEN BROTH	,,	3 8
CORN FLOUR	in Pkts. 8 as.; in 1 lb. tin	0 10
GROATS, Robinson's Patent	1 lb. tin	0 10
GELATINE, Nelson's, in 1 and 2 oz. pkts.	per oz.	0 4
HARD'S INFANT'S FOOD		0 11
ISINGLASS, Russian, Fine cut	per doz.	0 15
LIEBIG'S INFANT'S FOOD { Savory		0 10
,, ,, { and Moore's	per doz.	6 12
MACCARONI, Finest Genoa	2 lb. tin	1 8
MELLIN'S FOOD	per bot. 15 as. and	1 10
NESTLE'S MILK FOOD		1 2
OATMEAL, Best Scotch	2 lb. tin	0 10
REVALENTA ARABICA, 3s. 6d. tin		2 6
ROBB'S NURSERY BISCUITS	per tin	2 4
,, RUSKS	per tin	2 0
SAGO, Finest Pearl	2 lb. tin	0 8
SWISS MILK, "Milk Maid Brand"	per tin	0 7
,, ,, ,,	per doz.	5 0
TAPIOCA, Best clean white	2 lb. tin	0 10
VERMICELLI, Finest Genoa	2 lb. tin	1 8

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
DISPENSING AND OPERATIVE CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CHOICE INDIAN TEAS,
FROM THE
KOUSANIE TEA COMPANY, Limited.
A very useful home Xmas present.

THE KOUSANIE TEAS are the choicest of all Indian Teas, they are grown in the District originally selected by the Government of India for inaugurating the growth of Tea in India, and for superiority of quality have gained TWELVE MEDALS and TEN PRIZES at Exhibitions in India, England, and Paris.

	Rs. a.
KOUSANIE MIXTURE, 1 lb. pkt. per pkt.	1 6
KOUSANIE MIXTURE, 2 ,, ,,	2 12
KOUSANIE MIXTURE, 5 lb. catties per catty	6 12
SOUCHONG, Finest in 2 lb. pkts., per pkt.	2 12
PEKOE, Finest in 2 ,, ,,	3 0
HYSON, YOUNG (GREEN), 1 lb. pkt.	1 10
ORANGE PEKOE, FINEST, 1 lb. pkt.	1 10
TREACHER'S OWN MIXTURE, 1 lb. pkt.	1 0
TREACHER'S OWN MIXTURE, 2 ,,	2 0
TREACHER'S HOUSEHOLD TEA, a small broken leaf tea, per lb.	0 10

Special Wholesale Terms to the Trade.

Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency,
TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.,
BOMBAY, SECUNDERABAD, CALCUTTA.

CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES.

Our own make. (Specially recommended.)

	Metal.	Silver.
Open-face	Rs. 25	Rs. 40
Hunting	,, 28	,, 45
Cut-hunting	,, 30	,, 50

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.

CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES.

By John Barrel. (A good reliable watch.)

	Metal.	Silver.
Open-face	Rs. 18	Rs. 28
Hunting	,, 19	,, 29
Cut-hunting	,, 20	,, 30

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

GENT'S GOLD KEYLESS WATCHES.

We sell now a thoroughly good and reliable Keyless Lever Watch, in 18 carat Gold case, at the undermentioned exceedingly low rates:—

Open-face, 18 carat	Rs. 100
Hunting ,,	,, 110
Cut-hunting ,,	,, 115

(TWO YEARS' GUARANTEE.)

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

SCARF PINS.

Just received the following fashionable Scarf Pins of 18 carat Gold, in case.

Lotus	Rs. 15
Acorn	,, 12
Shamrock	,, 11
Thistle	,, 14

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

CHRISTENING PRESENTS.

Sets of Knife, Fork and Spoon of Hall-marked Sterling Silver in elegant Leather cases.

From Rs. 25 to 45.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

NOVELTIES IN PLATEDWARE.

Hundreds of neat and useful articles suitable as presents on any occasion now on view.

This is our first consignment of Platedware, therefore all New and Fresh.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

THE TRAVELLER'S CUP.

Plated Cups, folding in 3 pieces, guaranteed impermeable, in 3 sizes

Rs. 3, Rs. 4, Rs. 5.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY.

GLASS AND CROCKERY WARE

TREACHER'S SETS OF GLASSWARE, complete for 12 persons, consist of 2 each Pint and Quart Decanters, 1 Claret Jug, 12 each Champagne, Claret, Hock, Port, Sherry, Liqueur, Custard and Finger Glasses, 12 each Beer and Soda-water Tumblers, and 12 Flower Tubes.

HALF SETS for 6 persons, consist of 2 Quart Decanters, 6 each Champagne, Claret, Hock, Port, Sherry, Liqueur, Custard, and Finger Glasses, 6 each Beer and Soda-water Tumblers.

	Full sets for 12		Half sets for 6.
Plain Straw Stem Pattern	Rs. 109 0	Cash prices.	Rs. 49 0
Etched Circles	,, 140 0	,,	,, 62 12
Engraved Star	,, 149 8	,,	,, 67 8
Cut Iced Loops and Balls Pattern	,, 191 0	,,	,, 84 12
Extra Thin Plain Straw Stem Pattern	,, 154 0	,,	,, 65 0

Single pieces supplied, or sets altered to suit the convenience of purchasers.

Claret Decanters, Jugs for Cup, Water Carafes, Sugar Basins, Milk Jugs, Preserve Jars, Biscuit Jars Pickle Jars, Salt Cellars, Ice Pails, Ice Plates, Butter Dishes, etc., to match the above patterns.

FLOWER TROUGHS, BASKETS, VASES, TUBES, AND STANDS IN VARIETY.

BEST STONEWARE DINNER SERVICES,

Consisting of 12 each Meat, Soup, Pudding and Cheese Plates, 1 Well Gravy Dish, 1 each 20in., 18 in., 16 in., 14 in., and two each 12 in. and 10 in. Flat Dishes, 1 Fish Drainer, 2 Pie Dishes, 1 Covered Soup Tureen and Stand, 2 Covered Sauce Tureens and Stands, 2 Vegetable Dishes, 2 Side Dishes, 1 Salad Bowl.

Birds on Almond Branch Pattern	Rs. 103-8	Plain White	Rs. 62-12.
Do. do. with Gilt Lines	,, 154-8	Maroon Lines	,, 96- 8.
Blue Line	,, 89-4	Gilt Lines	,, 171- 8.

BEST STONEWARE BREAKFAST SERVICES,

Consisting of 6 each Breakfast Cups and Saucers, Tea or Coffee Cups and Saucers and Plates, 1 each Slop Basin, Sugar Basin, Cream Jug, Milk Jug, and 10 and 12 inch Dishes; 1 each Butter Pot and Toast Rack, and 2 Cake Plates. Patterns as Dinner Services and a variety of others.

Per set from Rs. 29-6 to Rs. 46-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

GEO. YOUNGER & SON,
Brewers, ALLOA, N.B.

WM. McEWAN,
Brewers, EDINBURGH.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., HAVE

been appointed Sole Agents in Bombay for the sale of the celebrated India Pale Ales, and Stout of these eminent Brewers.

Messes, Canteens, Clubs, Stores, &c., can secure exceptionally favour able rates, for quantities, or regular periodical orders.

Contracts can be made for Six or Twelve Months.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
T. R. HS. THE DUKE & DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT
AND
H. H. THE NIZAM OF HYDERABAD.

P. VUCCINO & CO.,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS.

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OPEN DAILY FROM 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

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A most careful combination of ESSENCE OF SARSAPARILLA WITH PURE IODIDES
INVALUABLE AS AN ALTERATIVE TONIC and clearer of the VITIATED BLOOD.
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PHILLIPS' SPECIALITE COD LIVER OIL, PURE AND FRESH, and almost TASTELESS.
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Carefully and scientifically Prepared with genuine VEGETABLE PRODUCTIONS of the GREATEST THERAPEUTIC VALUE IN CUTANEOUS DISEASES AND IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.
Rs. 2 and Rs. 3-8.

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COOPER, MADON & CO.'S SPARKLING TABLE WATERS.
HIGHLY CHARGED WITH GAS.

OUR ÆRATED WATERS are unsurpassed for brilliancy and purity, all the water used in the factory being carefully filtered through Cheavin's Patent Filters, and the Carbonic Acid Gas is entirely freed from taste or smell by thoroughly washing in Patent Machinery.

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OTHER COMPANIES.	Per dozen. Rs. a.	COOPER MADON AND Co., Ld.	Per dozen. Rs. a.
SODA WATER	... 0 12		.. 0 10
ÆRATED WATER	... 0 12		... 0 10
POTASH WATER	... 0 12		... 0 12
LITHIA WATER	... 1 0		... 1 0
LEMONADE	... 1 0		... 0 12
GINGERADE	.. 1 0		... 0 12
GINGERALE	.. 1 8		... 1 4
TONIC WATER	... 1 0		... 0 14
RASPBERRYADE	... 1 0		... 0 14
SELTZER WATER	... 1 0		... 1 0
THEIR PRICE	... 9 12	OUR PRICE	... 8 8

By calculation a family consuming half a dozen Soda Water and half a dozen Lemonade daily will save Rs. 56-4 a year by getting their supply from us.

Large consumers should note this immense saving. And as our English chemists see thoroughly to the Manufactures we are in a position to guarantee splendid.

TABLE WATERS
AT THESE EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES.

A NEW NON-INTOXICATING DRINK.
COOPER, MADON & COMPANY'S
NON-ALCOHOLIC
INDIA PALE ALE,
A MOST DECIDED DESIDERATUM.

This Ale has been introduced to meet a want long felt in this country for a beverage made from the hop, containing all the tonic and stomachic qualities of the herb without the addition or presence of the objectionable alcohol, which may be taken with impunity; and such a beverage is our "INDIA PALE ALE," a drink made from the finest Kentish hops in combination with pure beetroot sugar. There is no doubt whatever that our "INDIA PALE ALE," will entirely supersede such drinks as Tonic Water, Zoedone, and all so-called Phosphorous Beverages.

Price, Rs. 1-4 per dozen:
Four Annas allowed per dozen for returned empty bottles.

DR. MARTINEAU'S PRESCRIPTION FOR DIABETES, CARBONATE OF LITHIA AND ARSENIATE OF SODA IN AERATED WATER,
Which he avers is an infallible cure when used to the exclusion of other drinks.
See *Times of India.*
Accurately dispensed by our English Chemists in pure SPARKLING AERATED WATER.
Re. 1-4 per doz.

COOPER, MADON & CO., LD.,
AERATED WATER BREWERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MARCKS'
"CAMP", OR "SHIKAREE" TIME-PIECE.
NEATLY FINISHED, ACCURATE, DURABLE
and best value for the money.

Rs. 30 AND Rs. 35.

TO meet the requirements of several applicants for a CHEAP, WELL-FINISHED TIME-PIECE for Camp use, we have now manufactured a SOUND RELIABLE TIME-KEEPER in two sizes, and confidently recommend it to the public.

Brightly polished Nickel Case, with ring to hang against the tent pole or wall, all enclosed in a strong Case, with Strap.....3½ in. Rs. 30
Ditto ditto .....5 in. ,, 35

BOLD DIAL AND HANDS—GOES 8 DAYS IN ANY POSITION.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
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POONA, No. 1, East Street, Opposite Napier Hotel.

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ARRIVAL OF FIRST SHIPMENT.
OF NEW GOODS.
SPECIALLY SELECTED BY OUR MR. HOAR IN PARIS AND LONDON.

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FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.
A BLEND of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON and ISLAY,
Is a Rich, Mellow, and Soft Spirit, Genuine and Wholesome.
One of the best Whiskies imported into this country.
Per dozen, Rs. 24; Single bottle, Rs. 2. Jars at Rs. 11 per Gallon. Jars extra.
SPECIAL TERMS GIVEN TO HOTELS, CLUBS, A

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY POLO TOURNAMENT 1887.
ENTRIES CLOSE WEDNESDAY, September 15.
For Rules and other particulars apply to
H. C. BURDER, Hon. Sec., Bombay.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the year ending 30th June 1887, of Rs. 2 per Share, will be distributed at the Offices of the Company on and after FRIDAY, the 30th September 1887, to Shareholders whose names are on the Company's Register on the 14th September, 1887.

BENN, ASHLEY & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 14th September, to THURSDAY, the 29th September 1887, both days inclusive.

FRENCH CAFETIERES.

Size	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12 Cups
Rs.	1-4	1-8	1-12	2-0	2-8	2-8	2-12	3-0	3-4	3-8	3-12

BOLTON & Co.

PORTABLE REFRIGERATOR
OR
BUTTER COOLER.

Small size .....Rs. 2
Large size .....Rs. 3

BOLTON AND Co.

THE MAHALAKSHMI SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 30 per Share, for the year ended 30th June, free of Income Tax, shall be paid on and after MONDAY next, the 12th instant, between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. to those Shareholders whose names stand in the Company's Register on the 2nd September 1887, on production of their Share Certificates.

By order of the Board
MORARJI GOCULDASS & Co.,
Agents.

No. 2, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, 9th Sept. 1887.

THE VOLKART'S UNITED PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Rampart Row, on SATURDAY, the 24th September 1887, at 3 o'clock p.m., to confirm the following special Resolution passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting held on Thursday, the 8th instant.

"That the Directors be empowered to establish one or two other Branches of the Company and to fix there one or two of the Company's available presses and to buy the other necessary Machinery."

By order of the Board of Directors.
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers

Bombay, 10th Sept. 1887.

NOTICE is hereby given that CHOONILAL SAKALCHUND and MOTILAL MOHOKUMCHAND have contracted to sell the Property hereunder described to RAO BAHADUR THUCKER PURBHOODAS KISONDAS MODI. All persons having claims against the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, lease, lien, or otherwise, are hereby required to make them known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office, No. 91, Meadow-street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.—Dated this 9th day of September 1887.

All that piece or parcel of Pazandari land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the southern side of the Withalwadi lane, outside the Fort of Bombay, on the Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 168 4-9 square yards or thereabouts, be the same more or less, and bounded on the east by the house of Moolljee Jetha, on the west by a public passage, on the north by the Withalwadi lane aforesaid, and on the south by a public road, and which premises are assessed by the Municipality under ward No. 1381 and street No. 103, 84-96 and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Choonilal Sukalchund and Motilal Mohokumchand.

MANSUKLAL AND DAMODAR,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

GOLD
PEN AND PENCIL CASES,
DOUBLE TELESCOPIC,
With Ring to attach.

EDULJEE PESTONJEE,
37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

KHANDALLA HOTEL, KHANDALLA,
NEAR BOMBAY AND POONA.
Under New European Management.
Splendidly Situated and Open to the Westerly Breeze.
COMMODIOUS AND EXTENSIVE PREMISES.
COMFORT, CLEANLINESS AND BEST OF FOOD.
PURE BRACING AIR.
EXCELLENT RESORT FOR INVALIDS AND HOLIDAY-SEEKERS.
LAWN-TENNIS COURT AND RIFLE RANGE.
SHAIK,
Proprietor.

GOLD & SILVER JEWELLERY.
SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION.
18 ct. H. M. GOLD LOCKETS, with Pearls, Diamond and Rubies,
18 „ „ „ Studs,
18 „ „ „ Watch Guards,
18 „ „ „ Pencils,
GOLD EARRINGS and WIRE-DROPS,
&c., &c.
SCARF PINS, Charms, &c., &c.
GOLD DIAMOND RINGS
„ RUBY „
„ STONE „
STERLING SILVER Brooches and Earrings.
„ „ Brooches, Lockets and Earrings (in sets).
„ „ Bracelets.
„ „ Bangles.
„ „ Lockets.
„ „ Thimbles with Stone and Steel Tops.
„ „ Pencils.
„ „ Scent Bottles.
„ „ Smelling Bottles.
„ „ Tooth Picks.
RATTLES WITH CORAL.

MORENAS AND Co.,
ICE CONFECTIONERS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.
15, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

POLO PONIES.

CLOTHING for the above made of Fawn Blanketing, equal to English, at about One-third the Cost, consisting of quarter-piece, hood and breast-cloth, with body roller to match, at Rs. 19 per cent. cash or by V. P. P.
For samples and further particulars address
THE ELGIN WOOLLEN MILLS,
Cawnpore.

EVERY MAN Interested in the subject of nervous and physical debility should write at once for a valuable pamphlet explaining how the most obscure, nervous and organic derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The only method which is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. This pamphlet, of great interest to all men, will be sent, in plain envelope, free. The Marston Remedy Co., 24½, High Holborn, London, W.C.

GENUINE JOB CIGARETTE PAPER of JEAN BARDOU. To check the increasing sale of fraudulent imitations of JOB'S Cigarette Paper so highly appreciated by smokers, and to enable retail dealers to purchase the genuine article at wholesale prices, I have instituted a Depot of my Cigarette Papers at Messrs. S. NARAEN & Co., at Bombay.

JEAN BARDOU,
Original Manufacturer of JOB.
Sole Agent for India—L. H. RICHY, 66, Rue Lafayette, PARIS.

TO BE LET, well adapted for Milliners, Chemists, Tradesmen, &c., &c.
The Undersigned intends to OPEN a BRANCH of his FURNITURE BUSINESS in some conspicuous locality of Bombay. The present premises occupied by him at Byculla, opposite the G. I. P. R. Station, which has the advantage of being in the centre of five Public Roads, open on all sides, is TO BE LET, in partitions, as would suit the tenant or occupier.

JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE,
Cabinet-maker.

BERIGNY & Co., CALCUTTA.

NO. 18—VETERINERY CHEST. A great big oak case adapted to Dr. Moorea' Veterinary Homœopathy for the treatment of Beasts, and containing all the medicines required, that is seventy-two pound and ounce bottles of Tinctures, nine half-ounce bottles of Triturations, a Graduated Drunching Glass, a pair of Scales and Weights, Scissors, Lint, Guttapercha, and all other requisites—suitable for gentlemen owners of horses, horse dealers, stable keepers, veterinary surgeons, particularly Mofussil Residents. Price Rs. 115.

BERIGNY & Co.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

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SHIPPING.—GOODS, PACKAGES and BAGGAGE shipped and INSURANCE effected when requested.

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OF
THE PARSIS
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION AND PRESENT POSITION,
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other illustrations.
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THE WATERBURY

JUBILEE WORD COMPETITION.

PRIZES AMOUNTING TO

Rs. 1,000

WILL BE DISTRIBUTED

ON FEBRUARY 1st, 1888,

TO THOSE HOLDERS OF

WATERBURY WATCHES

PURCHASED AFTER 1ST AUGUST AND BEFORE DECEMBER 31st, 1887

Who find the greatest number of words which may be formed out of the letters contained in

"WONDERFUL WATERBURY."

Only words in the English language will be admitted, and must be contained in Webster's Condensed Dictionary, 1886 edition. The dictionary may be obtained, post free, from THACKER and Co., Ld., BOMBAY, price Rs. 2-12-0.

Conditions of competition may be had at the office of the Company. Coupon entitling holder to compete will be sent with each Watch—

1st Prize	...	...	Rs. 500
2nd „	...	...	„ 200
3rd „	...	...	„ 100
20 Prizes	...	...	„ 10 each.

THE WATERBURY

Rs. 8-8. Rs. 8-8.

A WORD TO THE WISE.

Do not be deceived by glowing advertisements into purchasing worthless handmade Swiss Watches under fancy names, when you can buy a 'WATERBURY'

Made by Machinery,

Uniform in Quality,

Simple in Construction,

Repaired for a Rupee or less.

AMERICA *VERSUS* SWITZERLAND,

Machinery beats cheap labour.

THE WATERBURY still increases in popularity, notwithstanding the puffing advertisements and impudent assertions of disappointed watch jobbers who make a living out of exorbitant charges for repairs.

If you must have a cheap Swiss Watch, the Agent of the Company will procure any make of Watches sold in the Indian market for 25 per cent. less than the advertised price, and deliver in good going order; he will give no guarantee, nor undertake repairs at any price.

THE WATERBURY

Rs. 8-8. Rs. 8-8.

The testimony as to the value of the Waterbury is overwhelming, and admits of no dispute.

TESTIMONIALS BY TENS OF THOUSANDS.

The proof of the pudding is in the eating.

The proof of the watch is in the going.

THE "WATERBURY"

JUBILEE PUZZLE

Price one Anna.

May be had of all our Agents for the Watch. Wholesale at Rs. 5-4 per Gross.

140,000 sold in London in three days, for one penny each.

The Waterbury may be obtained of dealers throughout the country from

SOUNDY & CO., Limited, Bombay.

PRICE RS. 8-8.

Office of the Company for India:

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

Chains in all patterns for the Waterbury, from One Rupee Four Annas to Four Rupees.

Warranted equal in appearance to Gold and Silver, and will stand acids.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL ... £3,800,000
RESERVE FUND ... £800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customer without charge, if remitted com through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.

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HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
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INTEREST ALLOWED,
On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances.
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All letters should be addressed, and remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

JAMES WALLACE,
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CASH PRICE LIST
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CLAIMS ARE PAID
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STANDARD LIFE OFFICE,
And every facility is afforded for the Despatch of Business.

GEO. OLIVER,
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Trade Mark, B. T. Co. K.	Quality.	To any address in India by Parcel Post paid for 5 lbs.	To any Railway Station in India Rail paid. For 5 to 10 lbs.
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Tea sent to any Address in Europe, all charges paid on favourable terms.
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A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

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EPPS'S COCOA.

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"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labels thus:—
JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.
ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

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Any fabric or fancy article can be easily and perfectly colored to any shade by using the

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They are the only dyes manufactured with full directions given for coloring WOOL, SILK, and COTTON GOODS. All colors fast and durable. BLACK, BROWN, GREEN, BLUE, SCARLET, CARDINAL, RED, NAVY BLUE, SEAL BROWN, OLIVE GREEN, TERRA COTTA and 20 other best colors. Each packet will color one to four pounds of goods. If you have never used dyes try these at once. You will be delighted. Price 6d. a packet, 27 colored samples and a pretty story book given free of charge by the dealer.

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for gilding Fancy Baskets, Frames Lamps, Chandeliers, and for all kinds of ornamental work. Equal to any of the high-priced kinds Price 6d. a packet.

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for Ebonising Furniture and wooden or metallic article no other preparation equals the Diamond Artist's Black. One trial will convince any one of its great merits. Price of Artist's Black, 6d.

For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers

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Trade and Native dealers supplied at wholesale prices.
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Bombay Poona and Byculla.

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JEAN SIBADEY'S "CARTE BLANCHE."

A Light Wine of good quality, and very moderately priced.

Per dozen quarts.....Rs. 33 0 Cash, Rs. 36 0 Credit.
Per 2 dozen pints..... „ 36 0 „ „ 39 0 „

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Is the only Patent Medicine of the kind or name awarded Certificate of Merit at the Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-4; and the only trade Mark—'PHOSPHODYNE'—Registered and Protected under the Trade Marks Act, 38 and 39 Vic. 91. Certified by the Registrar of Trade Marks, London.

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For TWENTY-FIVE YEARS has maintained its world-wide reputation as the ONLY SAFE, RELIABLE, PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the system dependent upon the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

It Cures Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease,
Cures Kidney and Liver Complaints,
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Cures Depression and Loss of Appetite,
Cures Consumption and General Debility,
Checks all Wasting of the Vital Forces
From whatever Cause arising.

The EFFECT of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its Kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is REALLY MARVELLOUS.

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Whilst Pleasant to the Taste and Agreeable to the Stomach, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood, and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles. Its energising effects are shown from the First Day of its administration by a remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort to which the Patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. The Bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, the Skin clear and healthy, and the Hair acquires strength showing the importance of its action n the Organs of Nutrition.

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Actually creates New Nervous Fluid and Brain Matter by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life Element Phosphorous, "*the very Core and Centre of the Brain itself*;" and kindles afresh the Fire of Life from the Sole of the Foot to the Crown of the Head.

The unequalled Curative Properties of this Preparation has spread its fame throughout every Nation and Country in the World as the only medicine of real efficacy for Renovating Broken-down Constitutions. Restoring the fullest and most Vigorous Conditions of Robust Health and Manhood under every circumstance, and at very age, by nourishing, fertilising, and developing all the powers of every necessary part of the human organization, thus ensuring a sound and permanent restoration of the impaired organs wherever a deficiency of natural vigour has for years existed, so that all the duties of life may be pursued with Confidence and Pleasure.

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Is sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d and 11s., by all Chemists and Druggists throughout the World.

Full Printed Directions for the guidance of Patients in the Self-Treatment of the above Diseases are enclosed with each Bottle.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYN

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BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS.—*NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS* every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England, engraved thereon. The great Popularity of DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has raised up Miserable Imitations in India and the Colonies, made up from cheap, useless Drugs by Ignorant Pretenders. See that the above words are on the Government Stamp before you purchase, and thus avoid dangerous consequences by the use of Spurious imitations.

AGENTS—TREACHER & CO.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

[*TWELFTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION.*]

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY

AND

BOMBAY DIRECTORY

FOR

1887.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; WITH POSTAGE Rs. 5-4. ENGLISH PRICE—Ten Shillings.

The GUIDE and DIRECTORY for the year 1887 has been carefully revised and corrected up to date. The information contained in this Guide is compressed so as to bring it within the limits of a handy volume. It is however sufficiently full and comprehensive for all practical purposes nothing being omitted that would be likely to be of use either to the passing traveller or the permanent resident.

Great pains have been taken to ensure accuracy of the names and addresses given in the Directory.

AGENTS IN LONDON:

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ORANGE PEKOE	at Rs.	1 per lb.
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Supplying Goods of equal quality and at the same prices. No Orders executed unless accompanied by a all remittance.

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CAPITAL M3,000,000—RESERVE FUND M750,000

EVERY DESCRIPTION of SEA-RISKS accepted at most favorable Rates.

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DAVEY, PAXMAN & Co. STEAM ENGINES as supplied to Windsor Castle for H. M. the Queen, H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, the Home and Colonial Governments, the Austrian, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Swedish and other Governments. The Fisheries, Healtheries, Inventories, Colinderies, Post Offices, Lloyds, Board of Works, &c.

HIGHEST AWARDS—STOCKS ON HAND.
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SHIPMAN KEROSINE ENGINE Co., Boston. No fuel but kerosine oil. No Engineer. THE BEST ENGINE FOR INDIA. Stocks on hand. Can be seen at.

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MARSHALL'S Portable, 12 H. P. Second-hand, in Perfect Condition
ROBEY'S 12 H. P. Semi-portable, new.
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QUARTS, case of 4 dozens..... Rs. 4-8 per doz.
PINTS do. 5 do. ..... „ 2-12 „
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Elphinstone Circle.

THE ALLIANCE COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.
NOTICE.

THE FIFTH DIVIDEND of (Rs. 30) Rupees Thirty per Share has been declared for the Half-year ending 30th June 1887, and will be payable on and after MONDAY, the 12th September 1887, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 2, Dalal Street, Fort, on production of Share Certificates, to those Shareholders whose Names stood on the Company's Register on the 29th August 1887.

TAPIDAS VURJDAS & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 2nd Sept. 1887.

ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that at a Meeting held at the Head Office, Manchester, YESTERDAY, a DIVIDEND of Rs. 4 per Share, for the Half year ending 30th June, 1887, was DECLARED.

The Dividend will be paid on and after 7th September to Shareholders in India, whose names appear on the Register on 3-d inst., and on production of Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 3rd to 7th September, both days inclusive.

By order of the Local Committee,
P. PEARSON,
Secretary in Bombay.

29, Rampart Row, Bombay, 1st September, 1887.

THE COLABA LAND & MILL COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Colaba Land and Mill Company, Limited, will be held at the Office of Mr. N. M. WADIA, Nos. 4 and 5, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 10th September, proximo, at 3 p. m., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ended 30th June 1887.
2. To sanction payment of a Dividend.
3. To appoint two Directors in the place of Mr. G. Cotton and Mr. Sorabjee Framjee Patell, who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year, and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 31st inst., to SATURDAY, the 10th September, proximo, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
K. R. CAMA,
Secretary.

Victoria Bunder, Colaba, Bombay, Aug. 25, 1887.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
WROUGHT-IRON FISH PLATES FOR SALE.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Gunfire) on WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, Offers for the purchase of Wrought-Iron Fish Plates in quantities up to an aggregate of 700 tons, weighed over and delivered on the spot. Cash before delivery.

Tenders will not be entertained unless made on the Company's Form and accompanied separately by a Deposit of Rs. 10 per ton, up to a maximum of Rs. 500.

The material may be seen upon application to the Acting Wharf Superintendent, Wari Bunder, Mazagon, and forms of Tender obtained from the Undersigned.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 1st Sept. 1887.

THE RUKHMABAI DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

HAVING for its objects—(*a*) the protection of Rukhmabai against the injustice and hardship which would be involved in her being imprisoned in execution of a decree pronounced by the High Court of Bombay in a suit brought against her by her husband for the restitution of conjugal rights, the case being one in which those "rights" as a matter of fact have never yet been exercised.

And (*b*) The removal of the anomaly involved in punishing disobedience to a decree based on Hindoo Matrimonial law by the penalty of imprisonment,—it being a penalty which is entirely unknown to that law and is created by a British rule of Civil Procedure.

Subscriptions are urgently solicited for the objects set forth above and may be sent to the Undersigned or direct to the Bank of Bombay to the credit of the Rukhmabai Defence Fund.

JOHN FLEMING,
M. M. BHOWNAGGREE,
Hon. Secretaries.

3, ChurchGate Street, Fort.

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PASSENGERS met on arrival.
PACKAGES landed and shipped.
NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES ordered.
ASSURANCES effected, Marine, Fire, and Life.
SUPPLIES of every description procured.
Terms and particulars upon application.

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TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to £5,348,407, 9s. 2d. STERLING.

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POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the HUNDENS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1887.....£301,626
„ 1886.....£305,126

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LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on Adults, and children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,058,79

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1863	£1,579,578 3 9	1878	£4,049,15 14 1
1875	£3,045,503 1 2	1883	£5,348,407 9 2

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
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	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...	£ 1,852,000
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The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M3,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
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The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer AL

CALENDAR—SEPTEMBER, 1887.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter	Sept.	10th,	7h. 54·5m.	p.m.
New Moon	"	17th,	6h. 51·1m.	p.m.
First Quarter	"	24th,	9h. 55·2m.	a.m.

Days.	Engagements, &c.	Sun-Rise.	Sun-Set.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Sat. 10	Fourth Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m. Gymkhana Cricket: Bombay vs. Mofussil. Charlton vs. Young Zoroastrian. Corporation Committee, 3 p.m. Colaba Land and Mill Co., Meeting, 3 p.m. Poona Races.	5 48	6 6	3 3m 3 6a	9 2m 9 45a
Sun. 11	11th Sunday after Trinity.	5 48	6 5	4 42m 4 16a	10 17m 11 2a
Mon. 12	Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m. Mercantile Press Co., Meeting, 3 p.m. English mail expected per s.s. Verona.*	5 48	6 4	6 15m 5 45a	0 15a
Tu. 13	Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m. Managon S. and Manufacturing Co., Meeting, 3-30 p.m. Departure of the English mail per s. s. Assam. Poona Races.	5 49	6 3	7 44m 7 22a	0 33m 1 47a
Wed. 14	Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m. Rukhmabai Libel Case, 12-30 noon. Bombay Telephone Co., Meeting, 1 p.m. Town Council, 3 p.m. Concert in the Town Hall, 5-30 p.m.	5 49	6 2	8 53m 8 13a	1 53m 2 17a
Thr. 15	Meeting of University Senate, 5-15 p.m. Poona Races.	5 49	6 2	9 42m 9 45a	2 57m 3 38a
Fri. 16	Gymkhana Cricket: Gymkhana vs. Parsees (return match.)	5 49	6 1	10 23m 10 33a	3 45m 4 21a

* Left Aden at 4 p.m. on Tuesday, 6th instant.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Fourth Criminal Session, 10 a.m.
Cricket: Bombay vs. Mofussil.
Municipal Corporation Committee, 3 p.m.
Lecture to Educated Natives, Rev. E. F. Brown, Indo-British Institution, 5 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—John of Gaunt (barque), from Mauritius; and Chindwara (s), Calcutta.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Calder (s), for Mauritius; Commilla (s), Coast and Karachi; Victorij (s), Moulmein; and Eden Hall (s), Liverpool and Marseilles.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—The decrease in goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 20th August 1887 was 3,37,846 maunds, and in money Rs. 82,779.

REPORTED THEFT.—Bhagoo woman, residing in Guzrie Bazaar, Byculla, reported to the police on Thursday, the theft of silver ornaments and cash of the collective value of Rs. 82 from her premises.

THE TARDEO ASSAULT CASE.—The further hearing of this case was fixed for yesterday afternoon before Mr. Crawley-Boevey; but owing to the indisposition of the legal representative of the prosecutor, it was adjourned to next Thursday afternoon.

LECTURE TO EDUCATED NATIVES.—The Rev. E. F. Browne, M.A., of the Oxford Mission at Calcutta, will deliver a second lecture to educated natives at the Indo-British Institution this afternoon at five o'clock. Subject, "The Emancipation of the conscience." The paragraph in yesterday's paper announcing the lecture for yesterday afternoon was incorrect.

CHILDREN ROBBED OF THEIR ORNAMENTS.—Jeowun Ragu, residing at Bunderwada Street, reported to the Police, the theft of a pair of silver armlets and a silver waist chain of the collective value of Rs. 10, from the person of his child on Thursday last. Gungaram Mullaree residing at Grant Road, reports that on Thursday his son, aged 5 years was induced by some man to follow him under the Grant Road Railway Overbridge, when he removed a pair of silver bangles and a silver anklet of the collective value of Rs. 25 from the boy's person and decamped.

CAUSING GRIEVOUS HURT.—P. W. Fernandes, a compositor, was yesterday brought up on remand, and charged by Inspector Cobb, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, with voluntarily causing hurt to Baddoo Vijoo, a dhobie, on the 9th ultimo, at Koliwada, in the residence of the accused. The case for the prosecution was that the complainant, on the evening of the date in question, went to a customer of his, who resided in the same building as the accused, to deliver his clothes, after doing so, he came down to the first floor of the building where accused lived, and where he met the wife of the accused, and he demanded of her the money due him for washing. He was told to call on the following morning, some conversation then transpired between the complainant and accused's wife on which the accused came up and deliberately gave him a blow on his right side with his clenched fist, and ordered him to leave the premises. As complainant was going down the stair-case, accused kicked him in the side, whereby the complainant sustained a fracture of one of his ribs. He was under treatment at the J. J. Hospital for four days. Accused in his defence pleaded not guilty, and stated that he only gave him a push, and was drunk at the time. He had nothing else to say and no witnesses to call. Accused was convicted and sentenced to one day's imprisonment, and to pay a fine of Rs. 50, or in default to undergo a term of six weeks' rigorous imprisonment, and Rs. 25 of the fine, if recovered, was to be awarded to complainant as compensation.

A CHARGE OF DEFAMATION.

YESTERDAY, at the Girgaum Police Court, Walter Neil Game, a guard in the service of the G. I. P. Railway Company, and residing at the Byculla Cottages, new Foras Road, appeared before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, and filed an information charging Mrs. Mary Anne O'Brien, who also resides in one of the Byculla Cottages, with defamation in respect of certain letters alleged to have been written by her to a friend of complainant's, named James Arthur Gordon, in which she used words and expressions defamatory to complainant's character, and calculated to lower him in the estimation of his friends and others. The following are the words and expressions used by Mrs. O'Brien. "You cannot expect anything from a pig but a grunt, hence do not expect anything but what you have from Mr. Game, he is a depraved young man, he is not worth your while speaking or writing to, in fact, I am surprised that such a young man, with good education, should keep company with a man of Mr. Game's character, he was not brought up, but dragged up, he is only fit to keep company with men of his education and character, so I would advise you not to have anything to do with this uncouth young man." The complainant further stated that his solicitors, Messrs. Tobin and Roughton, by his instructions, had written to the said Mrs. O'Brien, calling on her to withdraw her said defamatory words and expressions and to apologise for the same. She in reply, declined to do so. Under these circumstances he charged the said Mary Anne O'Brien with defaming him, and prayed that a summons be issued against her, and that she may be dealt with according to law.

The Magistrate granted the summons applied for, and made it returnable on the 23rd instant.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

THE regular monthly meeting of the Committee of Management, of the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, was held on Tuesday, in the Lower Hall, Colonel Geo. Merewether, R.E., presiding. The minutes of the last regular meeting were read and confirmed, and the honorary treasurer's accounts for the month of August were passed.

Mr. Burjorjee Dorabjee Panday was elected a life member, the following gentlemen being elected as ordinary members:—Messrs. B. Laville, J. McLeod Bolton, Surg.-Major T. B. Brown, W. Grossman, G. H. R. Hart, E. Haydn, P. H. Howard, A. H. King, J. W. Livingston, W. E. Scott, F. J. Skinner, W. G. Treacher, Lieut.-Col. E. W. Tweedlow, T. C. H. White, C.E.; Rejoining Members—Messrs. E. H. Elsworthy, Captain Walshe, H. L. Wright, and Mrs. Pryce Weedon.

A letter from Mr. T. A. Savage, honorary secretary, in which he tendered his resignation, being unable to devote sufficient time to his duties, was read, and ordered to be recorded.

It was proposed by the President, seconded by Mr. Murzban, and carried unanimously—that the best thanks of the Committee be given to Mr. Savage for the valuable services rendered to the Society by him. Mr. J. Young, who had acted for Mr. Savage during his temporary absence in Europe, having been asked whether he would take up the duties of hon. secretary, intimated his willingness to do so, and was confirmed in such appointment.

The draft of the Annual Report for 1886-87 was submitted and approved. The President announced that the Annual Meeting would be held at 5-30 p.m. on Friday, the 16th instant, in the Upper Hall of the Institute, when he trusted that there would be a large attendance. He said that in addition to the adoption of the report and accounts for the past year, various matters of interest would engage attention on that occasion, foremost among them being the questions of entertainments, and lectures for the ensuing season.

Satisfaction was expressed at the prospect of a fresh series of entertainments being given, and the Committee were unanimous in hoping that they would prove attractive to members.

Mention was also made of the names of gentlemen who would probably be willing to lecture.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produce a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and arnica herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by Parray Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of 33, Thingadon-road, London.

THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

CHANGE IN THE MEDICAL DEGREE.

A MEETING of the Senate of the Bombay University was held on Thursday evening at the Sir Cowasjee Jehangier Hall, the Hon. Mr. Justice West, Vice-Chancellor, in the chair. There was a large attendance of members.

Dr. R. N. Khory, in accordance with a notice given by him, moved "that the degree of M. B. be substituted for L. M. and S., subject to the following conditions:—(1) That the subject of Zoology, as now taught in the Grant Medical College, be added to the list of subjects prescribed for the degree of L. M. and S. (2) That candidates be required, before going up for the first medical degree, to pass in the English paper set in the Previous examination along with candidates for that examination." Dr. Khory began by expressing his confidence that his proposition, which was a very reasonable one, would meet with the cordial approval of the Senate. Sometime ago, a petition, signed by almost all the students of the Grant Medical College, was sent to the Syndicate, through their principal Dr. Carter, asking for the substitution of the degree of M. B. for that of L. M. and S. The petition was rejected by the Syndicate, but no reasons were shown for the rejection. A few weeks after that, the speaker took up the proposition in a little modified form, and submitted to the Syndicate, which again sent a reply merely stating that the proposition was rejected by them. He then, according to bye-law 34, sent a requisition for convening a meeting of the Senate, which was signed by several eminent men, connected with the medical profession. He told the Senate that there was a widespread feeling among the medical practitioners of Bombay in favour of the change proposed by him. Examinations held elsewhere for granting licenses were inferior to those held for the purpose of conferring a medical degree. But while the Bombay University imposed a searching and severe test, which would fully qualify those who passed for a regular degree, conferred only the illogical and misleading designation of L. M. and S., which was in no way a degree, but a mere license to practise. The change was necessary, and it was demanded in the interests of justice. But if it were not effected, the profession would continue to labour under many disadvantages. He did not ask them to transfer a license into a degree. It was the designation to which he objected, because, although it was supposed to be a degree, it was, as a matter of fact, nothing more than a license. That it was intended as a degree and not a license, as was erroneously asserted by an ignorant correspondent in that morning's newspaper, was easily seen by a reference to the University calendar, which expressly states that an examination for the "degree" of L. M. and S. would be held, &c. It would be beneath the dignity of the University to grant licenses, and it would be illogical and inconsistent to grant a degree and call the holders of the degree Licentiates. If a student, on passing the Matriculation, chose to follow the arts course, he eventually came out as a B.A. and if he followed law, he became an LL.B. Why, then, should those students, who, after passing the Matriculation, wish to study medicine, be asked to be contented with a mere licence? His demand was a simple one. A degree was granted under the name of a license, and he only wished them to call a thing by its right name. The practical disadvantages of this unfortunate misnomer were many. It was apt to be confounded by the public with the licenses granted by other Universities and Halls to those who passed a much inferior examination. Lately, applications were wanted from medical men for the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, and those who possessed European diplomas were preferred to the Licentiates of this University. Some time ago, in the Mysore state service M.B.'s of Madras, whose qualifications were by no means superior to those of students passing the Final examination in Bombay, were actually given a preference over applicants from this city, because the latter were only entitled to write L. M. and S. after their names. It would thus be seen what a prejudicial effect was produced by this appellation, which was marked with a badge of inferiority those who were fairly entitled to a regular degree. As another instance of the poor estimation in which they were liable to be held by reason of this unfortunate circumstance, he might mention the Police Court case of Dr. Shroff against Dr. Dudley, in which Dr. Dudley showed that he looked down upon the L. M. and S. degree of Dr. Shroff as being of inferior value. Dr. Khory then proceeded to read some extracts from a journal showing that in Calcutta the standard of the examination held for granting licenses had been reduced to a ridiculous extent.

Dr. Hojel rose to a point of order, saying that he did not see what the changes effected in Calcutta had to do with the present question.

Dr. Khory: I am going to show that students who fail to pass the first and second examinations of this university, easily obtain an L. M. and S. from Universities like that of Calcutta, and will be ranked by the public with those who are conferred the same degree in Bombay, after they have satisfied a far more searching test.

The Vice-Chancellor: I will only ask you to abridge that reading. I may remind you that the reading of speeches is not allowed here, and you must reciprocate the indulgence granted to you by making your remarks as brief as possible.

Dr. Khory: I may tell you, Sir, that it is only the *Indian Medical Gazette* from which I have been quoting.

The Vice-Chancellor: My remarks refer to what you were reading before you proceeded to read the quotation.

Dr. Khory then went on to show that the examination held by the Bombay University applied a most strict and rigorous test. It required a greater knowledge of botany than was done by other Universities. Among other subjects which were not required by other Universities which granted the M. B., but which formed part of the course of studies prescribed here, were diseases of the eye and operative surgery. In his proposition he had added zoology to the course of studies, because it was required by most of the Universities which granted the M.B. degree. As regards the extra-professional studies, out of eighteen Universities, only two required the degree of B. A., four required the students to pass the F. A., and all the rest were contented with the preliminary entrance examination. His reason for requiring the candidates to pass in the English paper set in the Previous examination was this. When the proposition of Dr. Cook, in favour of making the Previous examination a necessary qualification for admission into the Grant Medical College, was discussed before the Senate some time ago, the students were charged with want of a sufficient knowledge of English. He (Dr. Khory) doubted this assertion; but he proposed to add the examination in English to the course of studies. Dr. Khory concluding by reading from the *Lancet* of 5th June, 1886, the opinion of Sir Andrew Clark, with respect to a movement for granting degrees to medical students in London:—"The curriculum," he said, "is equal, the examination is equal, the age is equal, but the result is an unequal symbol of efficiency. It is a real practical grievance which effects medical men in Bombay—(Dr. Khory: the word "Bombay" is mine. Laughter)—not only socially and materially, but even in their practice with their professional brethren, when the holder of a degree is held in higher estimation than the holders of diplomas of the two colleges." These words could apply with equal force to the question now under consideration. (Hear, hear.)

Dr. Atmaram Pandurang seconded the proposition.

Dr. Wellington Gray moved an amendment to the effect that the degree of Bachelor of Medicine and Surgery should be instituted to be conferred on those candidates who have previously graduated in Arts or Science. Dr. Gray said he must congratulate Dr. Khory on having said in anticipation a good deal in favour of the amendment. There was one misapprehension about the unfortunate appellation, which, however, he should like to correct. No qualification could be a degree and a license at the same time. It must be either the one or the other; but it could not be both. His idea of a degree in professional subjects, as granted by any University worthy of the name, always implied a very considerable amount of general education on the part of the recipients of the degree. (Hear, hear.) A license, on the other hand, need not imply any general education on the part of the candidates. He held that the qualification granted by the Bombay University was a mere license, and nothing more. The qualification in arts demanded here on the part of the candidates was, in his opinion, as low, if not lower than the qualification demanded of candidates who were granted licenses by the ordinary licensing bodies at home. Some of these arts qualifications were, he thought, almost beneath contempt, and he said without fear of contradiction that the Matriculation examination of the Bombay University was not very far removed from that standard. From his experience of more than twenty years as a teacher and an examiner of medical students, he could say that the qualification granted by the Bombay University was really a license and not a degree, and that the additions proposed by Dr. Khory were so trifling that they would not alter his opinion. Dr. Gray (Dr. Gray) would say, therefore, that if Dr. Khory's proposition were accepted, and the degree of M. B. were granted to candidates on so slender a basis of general education, that degree would have a fictitious value, and the University would be sending out medical men to sail under false colours. It would be nothing more or less than a fraud on the public. (Hear, hear.) He thought any reasonable member of the Senate would agree with him that it would be quite a delusion to say, as he had been told over and over again, both by practitioners and students that the Matriculation examination of the Bombay University was equal to that of London. When they said so, they did not know what they were talking about. (A laugh.)

The Hon. Mr. Mehta: We cannot hear you on this side.

Dr. Gray: Well, I can not help the acoustic properties of the hall. (Laughter.) Continuing, Dr. Gray said that no degree should be granted by this University without a severe test in general education. Degrees should never be granted lightly. If they once began to descend, they would never know where they would stop. He would use the words of a correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette* of that morning, and say that the University of Bombay ought to hold its head high in the matter of these degrees. The degree of M. B. should only be given to men of wide culture, and it should be regarded as a stepping stone to M.D. He stood up for the dignity of the University, and not for the purpose of redressing a sentimental grievance of students. While Dr. Khory's platform seemed to be the good of the students and the practitioners, his (Dr. Gray's) platform was the dignity and welfare of the University. Then they were told that because the Universities of Calcutta and Madras, among others, granted degrees on a low basis of education, therefore in Bombay they should do the same. He could not admit that, because some Universities do wrong therefore here they should do the same. He did not think there was anyone at that meeting who wanted to descend to the level of Calcutta and Madras. He met a man, who told him that he had taken a degree in the University of Brussels. Dr. Gray asked him what basis of general education was demanded there, and he replied that there was none. As a matter of fact, the degree of the University of Brussels was easily obtained, and it required no general knowledge or education on the part of the candidate. But the Belgian Government itself thought so little of it, that the degree gave no qualification to the recipient to practise in Belgium. (Laughter.) Did Dr. Khory want them here to descend so low as that? The speaker thought most of the members of the Senate would agree with him that no professional man derived so much practical benefit from general culture as a practical medical man. (Hear, hear.) Take the professional men who were in the front ranks in London—men who attended to the scientific side of the professional, men who were the shining lights in medicine and surgery. They were all without exception men of liberal culture; a great majority of them were University men, and many of them were distinguished University men. Now, the question he would like to ask was—were the candidates who passed the medical examination of the Bombay University fit for receiving degrees? Dr. Khory said they were fit, because they passed a high standard in medical subjects. But Dr. Gray said they were not fit, because they had not passed a high standard in general education. What he was now going to say would offend some of his hearers, but he could not help it. He had been more than 20 years teaching and examining medical students; he had an intimate knowledge of them, and he thought no other professors in the college mixed so much with them. He had also a large acquaintance with medical practitioners, many of whom had been his pupils, and he had kept up his acquaintance with them. From all his knowledge of them, he was sorry to confess that the majority of them were, in his opinion, not fit to hold degrees in this University. There were at present nearly three hundred Licentiates in Bombay, and he would ask Dr. Khory to name but two out of this number who had done any real scientific work in medice or surgery, or in sanitary science. He (Dr. Gray) had himself gone over the list carefully, but he was sorry to say that he could not find even two instances of men who had done any real scientific work in the advancement of medicine, or surgery, or sanitary science. If indeed they had done such work, nobody knew anything about it. The question might be asked—why were they so backward? The reason was not far to seek. It was that they were deficient in general education which alone would render them fit to undertake scientific work. At present however willing they might be they were unable to take up the scientific side of the profession, for want of general culture. Take Latin, for instance. They all knew what an addition it made to the powers of those who read it. To give a personal illustration, he confessed he would never have done what he had done in botany, in which he worked a good deal, if he could never have read Latin. There was Dr. Lisboa who too worked in botany, and the same might be said of him. It was sometimes argued that general culture was of no use in this country. That assertion was the direct contrary of the fact. In this country general culture was of even more use than at home. Those who did not see its utility forget that the students in this country were taught in a foreign language, and that fact alone must convince impartial minds that general culture was necessary to enable them to keep up with people at home, who were taught in their own language. For these reasons, Dr. Gray said that to grant degrees to the sort of men he described, was merely to gratify a sentimental desire. Dr. Khory had made a slight allusion to the degree of L.L, B. The framers of the Act of Incorporation, and the rules were men who looked far ahead—he had no doubt they were lawyers (laughter)—and they had wisely made it compulsory for their approval or otherwise, and it was for the Syndicate, having considered it thoroughly, to send it up to the Senate. There was nothing on the notice paper to show that such a course had been adopted.

The Vice-Chancellor replied that the point of order had not at all escaped attention. Dr. Khory's proposition was laid before the syndicate and their opinion upon it was communicated to him. It was then legally open to Dr. Khory and his supporters to bring the matter before the Senate.

It being nearly seven o'clock, the discussion was adjourned till next Thursday, on the motion of Mr Justice Birdwood.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 9.

(Before the CHIEF JUSTICE and Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

DISPUTE REGARDING A PIRE-TEMPLE.

SORABJEE FRAMJEE BOMANJEE *vs.* JEHANGIR MANECKJEE CURSETJEE AND ANOTHER.

THIS was an appeal from an order made by Mr. Justice Bayley in chambers, directing that the appellant's name should be added as a party to the consolidated suits in regard to the fire-temple, and that he should pay to the trustees, the respondents, the sum of Rs. 1,458, the amount of the arrears of the fire-temple expenses at the rate of Rs. 486 per annum. Mr. Jardine, instructed by Mr. M. H. Khan, appeared for the appellant; and Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, appeared for the respondents.

The respondents are the trustees of the Cursetjee Maneckjee Shroff fire-temple in the Fort. On the 15th November 1873, on a report submitted by the Commissioner for taking accounts, Framjee Bomonjee, the father of the appellant, executed an assignment of the trust of the fire-temple and the premises attached thereto in favour of Hirjibhoy Hormusjee Shroff and Eduljee Cursetjee Shroff. As agreed upon, Framjee paid from time to time the expenses of the fire-temple, which come to Rs. 486 per month. In 1873, Eduljee Cursetjee Shroff died, and the other trustee Hirjibhoy continued to act as a trustee until 14th July 1882, when, by virtue of the power given to him he appointed the first defendant as a co-trustee. At that time a sum of Rs. 932 was due from Framjee for the expenses of the five temple, and before that sum could be recovered from him, he died in Bombay. The amount being demanded by the respondents from the appellant, who was the only son and heir of Framjee. After some correspondence, the appellant promised to pay the amount if he was allowed time. On settling the account in March 1883, a sum of Rs. 1,588 was found due to the respondents, Appellant paid Rs. 300 in cash and passed a promissory note for the balance in favour of the trustees, payable six months after date. Meanwhile Hirjibhoy Shroff left Bombay, and the first respondent brought a suit against the appellant in the Small Causes Court, but had to withdraw it, as he had not the authority of the co-trustees in that behalf. The first respondent then made an application to the High Court for the removal of Hirjibhoy from the trusteeship; and in September 1884, Mr. Justice Birdwood appointed Cursetjee Dhunjeebhoy Shroff as a trustee in his place. Demands were then made by the respondents to recover the arrears due by the appellant for the expenses of the fire-temple. He failed to pay then although he was in receipt of the rents of the house attached to the fire-temple. At the end of 1886, the respondents applied for a summons, in chambers, to compel the appellant to pay to them the expenses of the fire-temple from 1st July 1883 together with interest at 9 per cent. per annum. The summons was heard before Mr. Justice Bayley in December 1886, and his lordship ordered that the appellant be made a party to the consolidated suit in his personal capacity, and that he should pay the respondents Rs. 1,458, the amount of the arrears of the fire-temple expenses, with interest and costs. Mr. Jardine said the chief ground of appeal was that the appellant was made liable in his personal, instead of in his representative capacity. He was not liable to the respondents in respect of the rents of the house attached to the fire-temple otherwise than as heir and legal representative of the deceased Framjee Bomonjee. The house stood charged with the amount during the life-time of Framjee Bomonjee, and then only in case of default of payment by him or his assigns of the moneys directed to be paid. In any case the only right of the respondents as trustees was to the enforcement of a charge upon the house and premises, and not to recover the rents from the appellant personally. The arguments of counsel were heard during that day; and their lordships took time to consider their decision.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

THE usual monthly meeting of this society took place on Monday last, 5th instant, Dr. D. Macdonald presiding.

The following new members were elected:—H. H. the Thakore Sahib of Lathi, Mr. M. Scott Stuart, Mr. S. D. Sassoon, Dr. Anna Moreshwar Kunte, Veterinary Surgeon C. E. Nuthall, A.V.D., and Mr. N. Miller.

Mr. H. M. Phipson, the honorary secretary, then acknowledged the following contributions to the Society's collections since last meeting:—

Contributions.	Description.	Contributor.
4 Birds' Eggs	Merula Nigropilea	Mr. J. Davidson, C.S
5 Sea Snakes.....	From Bombay Harbour	Capt. W. Aves.
1 Pangolin (alive).	Manis Pentadactylia	Mr. H. M. Phipson.
12 Fossils	From Raipur C.P.	Mr. J. A. Betham.
1 Foetus of a dog	Curiously deformed	Mr. R. Tarkhad.
1 Peacock	Mounted	Dr. Kirtikar.
A quantity of Fungi	From Bombay	Do.
A quantity of Fish, Shells, Corals & other Marine Animals	From Alibag.....	Mr. W. F. Sinclair, C.S.
Skeleton of a Dolphin	Do.	Do.
A quantity of Turtles Eggs	Do.	Do.
2 Muntjacs Heads.	Cervulus Aureus.	Do.
A number of Crabmit Crabs	From Aden	Mr. D. Bennett.
2 Flying Squirrels	From Cashmere ...	Capt. F. B. Pelle.
71 Birds Eggs	Do.	Do.
1 Snake	Bungarus Arcuatus	Dr. Hojel.
1 Sea Snake	Eahydrina Bengallonsis	Mr. F. Grieves.
1 Gibbon	.....	Victoria Gardens.
Several Bats.....	Megaderma Lyra.	Mr. W. F. Sinclair, C.S.
1 Domestic Duck (alive)	With curiously deformed feet	Mr. H. Bulkley.
1 Mongoose (alive)	Herpestes Griseus	Mr. W. W. Saunders
1 Manura	Paradoxurus Musanga	Mr. E. P. Close.

Minor Contributions.—From Mr. Fraser Hore, Miss Warner, Mr. J. Greenwood, Dr. Weir, Mr. G. H. Colomb.

Contributions to the Library.—Journal of Comparative Medicine and Surgery, from the editor. Verhandlungen des Zoologisch Botanischen Gesellschaft in Wien, in exchange.

THE POISONOUS SNAKES OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Mr. H. M. Phipson said:—About a fortnight ago one of our local newspapers stated that there were not more than three, or perhaps four poisonous snakes in the Bombay Presidency. I felt that we ought not to allow such a statement to pass unchallenged, especially as our own collection furnished evidence that nine poisonous snakes, at least, are to be found in the presidency, and that according to the greatest authority on the subject, Dr. Gunther, a tenth, which we have not as yet obtained, is an inhabitant of the Deccan. I consequently gave the *Times of India* a list of the poisonous snakes in our possession, all of which had been killed in this presidency, a list which, I think, reflects great credit on this Society, when the short time during which the collection has been got together is taken into consideration. Some of the measurements we were able to give have already attracted the notice of the press in other parts of India, and I therefore think it would be of interest to the members present if I were to draw their attention to the specimens we possess of these particular snakes. We have, you will observe, specimens of the following poisonous snakes, all of which were killed in this presidency:—

Colubrine.—1. *Ophiophagus elaps.* 2. *Naja tripudeans.* 3. *Bungarus arcuatus.* 4. *Callophis trimaculatus.* 5. *Callophis nigrescens.*

Viperine.—6. *Daboia elegans.* 7. *Echis Carinata,* 8. *Trimeresurus anamallensis.* 9. *Hypnale napa.*

1. We will take first, the great Colubrine snake, the *Ophiophagus elaps*, the "Hamadryad" or "King Cobra," which is probably the largest poisonous snake in the world. I say probably, as there is one in New Guinea, *Lachesis muirs*, a viperine snake belonging to the Crotalidæ, which is said to reach 14 feet in length. Fortunately, the Hamadryad is not very common. Dr. Gunther, the well-known ophiologist and undoubtedly the best authority, says that the Hamadryad is found in all parts of the Indian Continent, in the Andamans (where I hear it is eaten by the natives), the Philippines, Java, Sumatra, and Borneo. As its name implies it feeds principally on snakes and other reptiles. Owing to the fact of its expanding a "hood" it is frequently mistaken for a cobra, but, as you will see by comparing the specimens before you, the plates or shields on the head of the Hamadryad differ materially from those of the cobra. According to Sir Joseph Fayrer, the natives of Bengal call it the "Sunkerchor," a "breaker of shells," but he gives no explanation of this name. The snake-men about here do not appear to know the Hamadryad, but it is, undoubtedly, an inhabitant of this presidency. We have received a skin of one from Carwar measuring 12 ft. 6 in. and another from the Goanese Ghauts which is 15 ft. 5 in. in length. Major Beddome, of Madras, says he has killed one nearly 14 feet near Cuttack in Bengal, where it is common. A few years ago one was caught in the Konkan across the harbour from Bombay, who tried to take it to England alive, so we have ample proof of its occurring in this part of India.

2. *Naja tripudeans*, the Cobra, is too well known to need description. It is found all over India up to 8,000 feet in the Himalays. There are a great number of varieties, differing in colour and markings, many of which are you will see figured in Sir Joseph Fayrer's Thanatophidia of India. The natives, who give separate names to these varieties, maintain that they are distinct species, and that they differ considerably not only in appearance but in their habits. The natives are, I need hardly say, profoundly ignorant in such matters. For instance, many of them insist that all the hooded cobras are females and that the male has no hood and is harmless. Their "male cobra" is the more than common Dhaman (Ptyas mucosus), the Indian rat snake. They also state, in support of their theory, that the Dhaman is proof against the poison of the cobra, but this has been shown over and over again not to be the case. The cobra lays from twelve to twenty eggs, once a year, during the rains, and the young show signs of their venemous power at a very early stage. Those hatched in this society's room last year killed a small Malay python (P. reticultaus), which was placed in their cage a few days after they were born. They attacked it at once, biting it viciously across the back. The Python showed great signs of fear, but made no attempt at retaliation. It was at once removed to another cage, but died in about twelve hours. We have, as you see, many specimens of the cobra in our collection, amongst which is a young one preserved in the act of emerging from its egg. In this specimen, the fœtal tooth, with which the young snake cuts its ways out of the strong parchment like egg, can be clearly seen with a magnifying glass. This fœtal tooth is shed as soon as it has served its purpose, and is, in fact, expelled the first time the snake darts out its tongue, which it usually does directly its head appears from the egg. Some of these little cobras thrived for several months on young lizards, but the others would not feed, and died in about two months. They measured 7½ inches when born, and were very fat. At the end of the two months they had lost all their plumpness, but had increased their length by nearly 1½ inches. It is very extraordinary that the original nourishment obtained from the egg should be capable of sustaining them for so long a period. The cobra is an exceedingly *timid* snake, but it can be easily tamed with kindness, as you know from the living specimen before me. It is worthy of note that the cobra is about the only poisonous snake which those arrant impostors, the so-called "snake-charmers," ever have anything to do with. I never loss an opportunity of fraternizing with these gentlemen in the hope of obtaining specimens we are in want of, but on no occasion have I ever seen any other poisonous snake in their baskets except the cobra. The explanation of this lies, I believe, in the fact that the cobra is the only poisonous snake which can be easily and safely handled. You have only to attract its attention with one hand, while you seize it in the middle of the body with the other, and the snake is yours. It strikes in every direction, *especially at any moving object*, but it never seems to occur to it to turn and bite the hand that is holding it, as almost all other snakes would do at once. The snake-charmers have from time immemorial made great capital out of the knowledge of this simple fact. Their performances with the cobra are known to you all. The snake is taken from the basket, when a slight slap across the back brings it at once into its sitting posture. *It is the constant movement of the musical instrument in front of the snake that keeps it erect, and not the noise produced.* Snakes have no external ears, and it is very doubtful whether the cobra hears the music at all. The vipers, which are far less timid, cannot be frightened in this manner, and, consequently, they are not used for these performances. The snake men will tell you that Daboias, the largest viper, or adder, of the East, is a dull snake with no ear for music, and it is interesting to note that they have evidently been repeating this nonsense ever since the time of David—*vide* Psalms LVIII:—

—"like the deaf adder that stoppeath her ear; which will not hearken to the voice of charmers, charming never so wisely."

The colours in the society's rooms feed freely on young rats, birds and toads, of which they seem to prefer the latter to anything else.

3. We next come to the *Krait* (Bungarus arcuatus), which is also a very well-known snake. It is exceedingly poisonous, and is common in nearly all parts of India. We have a number of specimens in our collection from the Bombay Presidency and from Bombay itself. I have lately received two from Malabar Hill. The one contained a "brown tree snake" (Dipsas gokool) and the other a Dhaman (Ptyas mucosus), so that we have good evidence of its snake-eating propensities. The dark variety of the common and harmless Lycodon aulicus is, you will observe, very like the Krait in outward appearance, but you can readily distinguish the Krait by the large hexagonal scales down the centre of the back. The Burmese Krait (Bungarus fasciatus), of which we have several beautiful specimens, is not found, I believe, in any part of this presidency, although it occurs in parts of Bengal and Lower India.

4. Our fourth poisonous Colubrine land snake is the *Callophis trimaculatus*, which does not possess any popular name that I am aware of. It is a ground snake and lives chiefly on small snakes and lizards. Dr. Gunther says that the Calamaria, which they much resemble in appearance, are their principal food. This snake, although so small, is undoubtedly poisonous. We have two specimens, one from the Konkan and the other from Bandora.

5. I have just received a telegram from Mr. G. W. Vidal, C.S., to the effect that the specimen of *Callophis nigrescens*, which he deposited some time ago with the society, was found by him in Carwar, thus adding another poisonous snake to the list of those found in this presidency. The upper parts of this snake are black, &c., the lower uniform red. It grows to about four feet in length.

6. We now come to the Viperine snakes, first and foremost of which is the deadly *Daboia elegans*, the gunus of the natives, known to Europeans in India as the chain viper and in Ceylon as the Tic Polonga. It is common in the Island of Bombay, and is, I believe, found in most parts of the presidency. According to Sir Joseph Fayrer's experiments, the poison of this snake, although very different in its action, is almost, if not quite, as fatal as that of the cobra. It has, as you will observe, exceedingly long fangs and a good supply of spare ones behind ready to take the place of those in front should they be broken. From its sluggish habits, its fierceness and the great length of its fangs, it is to be dreaded, I think more than any other snake in this country. Most of the authorities give 50 inches as its length, but we have the head of one, killed by Mr. J. C. Anderson, in Hurda, C. P., which was 61¼ inches. Judging from the size of the head and the evidence of the piece of string with which the snake was measured, there is little doubt that the correct length has been stated. Like most of the vipers it is difficult to keep in confinement, but it is very tenacious of life, and has been known to live for a whole year without food. It is an exceedingly handsome snake, especially when young, as you will see from the specimens before you.

7. The only other true viper in this country is the *Echis carinata*, known here as the Phoorsa and in Sind as the Kupper. We have received it from many parts of the presidency, and in some districts, Ratnagherry, for instance, it is found in great numbers. I have never heard of its being killed in the Island of Bombay, although the natives "brown tree snake" (Dipsas gokool), which somewhat resembles it, is often sent to me as a Phoorsa. You will readily distinguished them, however, as the head of the Echis, like all vipers, is covered with scales, whereas that of the Dipsas Gokool has plates or shields. Dr. Gunther was, when he issued his book on the Indian reptiles, under the impression that the bite of this little viper was not absolutely fatal, but it has since been proved that in certain districts the mortality from the Phoorsa is very great.

8. The *Green Tree Viper*.—(Trimerreurus anamallensis) belongs to the family of Crotalidai, or Pit Vipers, so called from a curious pit or cavity between the nostril and the eye, the use of which is not known. The dreaded rattle-snake of America belongs to the same family. There are eight species of Trimeresuri in India, but we have, at present, in our collection, only T. anamallensis, from the Bombay Presidency. It appears to be common on the Ghauts, as we receive many from Khandalla, Egutpura and Mahableshwar. Dr. Gunther states that another species, T. strigatus is found in the Deccan, and I hope before long some of our up-country members will be able to send us one in order that we have specimens of the ten poisonous snakes, which are now known to belong to this presidency. It is just possible that an eleventh *Peltopel

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ICES! ICES!! Every day three kinds of Ices. Fresh Pastry, English and French Confectionery.—MORENAS & Co., General Merchants.

PRESENTATION SILVER CUPS, of the very best English make, beautiful pattern, Price Rs. 45 to Rs. 35. At S. and J. KHAN, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

HAVE you tried LAX TOAST and TOBASCO SAUCE?—Can be had at PEARSE'S RESTAURANT, at 5 minutes' notice.—PEARSE, Church Gate Street.

CHEAP GENT'S BOOTS and SHOES of different kinds; Good, durable and light in weight. Sold at Cost Price.—ESSOUFEE ADAMJEE, Meadow

JUST LANDED, ex s. s. BRINDISI, a Consignment of Ewen's Celebrated Toilet Soaps for sale at Maker's Prices. Apply COMMERCIAL SALE ROOMS, 18, Forbes Street.

25 PER CENT. (4 as. off the Rupee) DISCOUNT for CASH off Marked Prices. Bargains in remnants—Shoes, Corsets, etc.—THE CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Church Gate Street.

CHEAP SUITS! CHEAP SUITS!!—Coat and Trousers, Guaranteed all Wool, Rs. 15. Trousers per pair Rs. 7. Trial Order solicited.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow Street, Fort.

WHERE can you buy a watch, worth the money you spend? A single trial will convince hat such an establishment is KANNY & Co., 6, Rampart Row.

SEWING MACHINES.—Our immense stock to select from, of all the Best Makers, the Latest Styles and Descriptions. Satisfaction Guaranteed. GEYER and Co., Ld., Bombay.

IF you want a Ready-made Cabinet for your drawing-room or Furnished House at short notice, go and see the enormous stock at NOOR MAHOMED SULLEMAN, Gowalia Tank Road.

KEMPTON DRIVING GLOVES for GENTLEMEN.—A new shipment of these celebrated Gloves just received, very soft, strong and durable. Price Rs. 4-8. BADHAM, PILE & CO., Ld.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

TO LET, SECOND FLOOR No. 42-44, Tamarind Lane, suitable for European Residence or Offices. For Particulars Apply to SORABJI HORMUSJI BATTLIWALLA, No. 1, Bora Bazar Street.

LA MARTINIERE COLLEGE, Lucknow; and La Martiniere Girls' School, Khursbad Munzil, Lucknow; will RE-OPEN on the 6th October. For Prospectus apply to the SECRETARY, Martiniere, Lucknow.

ROLLED Iron Shafting, ½" to 6" diameter, with Butler's Patent Frictional Couplings, as exhibited by the Kirkstall Forge Co. at the Calcutta Exhibition.—For sale at Richardson & Cruddas' Metal Mart, Bombay.

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MLLES. J. H. KRAUS, Milliners, Dress and Bonnet Makers, have just received from Paris a nice assortment of Ladies' Under-linen, Dressing Gowns, French Corsets, Ladies' Bonnets, Fancy Birds' Feathers, Flowers, &c.—2, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

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DON'T you know that Re. 1 paid for Batliwala's AGUE MIXTURE at Dr. BATLIWALA, Matoonga, Dadur, Bombay, and at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co., Chemists, Fort, Bombay, will be returned if the Ague or Intermittent Malarious Fever does not abate within three days by its use? Agents for Up-country Wanted. Apply to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, 39 Matoonga, Dadur, Bombay.

SURGEON-MAJOR A. S. G. JAYAKAR, Civil Surgeon, Muscat:—I have used BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE with success in some obstinate cases of Intermittent Fever, and have pleasure in recommending it as a safe and reliable remedy.

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THE RIVERSIDE, LEADER TIMEPIECES, at Rs. 3-4, and Time Alarums at Rs. 4-4, are articles of household utility and the best of any such articles. Will go 5 years before cleaning.—G. A. CHARPIE and Co., Bombay and Calcutta.

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UNRIVALLED OPPORTUNITY.

SALE of remaining 4 desirable plots of Land on Queen's Road (between Nakoda's bungalow and the French Bridge Road) Chowpatty.

Unless previously disposed of by private contracts, the undersigned will resume or put up for sale THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 10th Sept., 1887 at 4 p. m., on the spot, four pieces of land admeasuring from 157 to 266 square yards each. The land faces the sea, and is admirably suited for building small elegant houses.

Nos.	Yards.	Nos.	Yards.
3	157	7	237
6	208½	8	266

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormusji and Dinshaw, at No. 7, Rampart Row, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, Sept. 10th, 1887.

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DENTAL SURGEON,

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ORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,

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WITH

Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.

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Or 24 do. do. „ 36.

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„ „ „ Overland Summary,

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The Indian Travellers' Guide,

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Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co.'s

Branch Establishment East Street, Poona.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, SEPT. 9.

NOTWITHSTANDING an advance of ¼d. per oz. in Bar Silver to 44⅞d. Rupee Paper in London yesterday declined ⅛ both in 4 and 4½ per cents. Consols remain at 101¼ and French Rentes in Paris at 109.

In the Mincing Lane markets the only movement reported is a further partial decline of 3d. per quarter in Calcutta Linseed.

COTTON in Liverpool yesterday closed firm with sales of 12,000 bales including 1,200 Surats. Spot prices were unchanged, but in Americans to arrive a decline of 1-64d. was established in all positions except October-November delivery, and Futures in New York were 3 points lower. The Receipts at the ports were heavy—15,000 bales against 5,700 last year and 7,000 on the corresponding day of 1885, while the total for the six days of the current week is 66,000 bales against 33,600 last year.

There is nothing new to report regarding the position of the staple here. Exporters are still keeping out of the market, and the Mills are not very active buyers, but what they take is sufficient to maintain a very steady tone amongst sellers of ready stuff of which the selection is daily becoming more restricted. We hear of purchases of 250 bales Khamgaum at Rs. 189, 200 bales Antni at Rs. 152, and 100 bales at Rs. 154 to Rs. 154½ per candy.

WHEAT does not alter materially. From home the Telegraphic advices continue very depressed, and there are European sellers in the market here on the basis of Rs. 3-14-6 for 91 per cent. and Rs. 3-13-6 for 85 per cent. Soft White Pessy, but no buyers except native dealers, and they offer about one anna less.

The receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	431	bales.
Wheat	4,093	cwt.
Linseed	4,076	„
Rapeseed	208	„
Gingelly Seed	1,666	„
Poppy Seed	353	„
Groundnuts	560	„

FREIGHTS are very dull ready, but there is some little business doing forward, the s.s. Knight-Errant being reported as fixed for two Mediterranean ports for September-October loading at 16s. 9d., while engagements have been made for favourite Continental ports at 17s. 6d. for November, 18s. 9d. for December and £1 for January loading, any first class steamer.

EXCHANGE.—The market opened very steady on the basis of 1s. 5 5-32d per demand Bank Bills and 1s. 5 3-8d. for 3 months' Credits, but Calcutta coming weak and a fair demand being experienced for remittance, rates gave way 1-32d., and we close with a downward tendency at the following quotations or ready Bills:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 5⅛d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5 3-32d. „
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 5 5-16d. „
Credits, 3 months' sight ...	1s. 5 5-16d.to 11-32d. „
Francs, 3 months' sight ...	1' 83½ „

Bank Telegraphic for March delivery has been done at 1s. 5 3-32d. and there would be buyers of Credits for future delivery at 1s. 5 5-16d., but there are none offering. From Calcutta Reuter quotes Bank demand at 1s. 5 5-32d., Telegraphic at 1s. 5⅝d., but there are said to be private messages in quoting the latter at 1s. 5d. ready, 1s. 5 1-16d. forward.

Bar Silver at 44⅞d. per oz. lays the rupee down on Mint out turn at 1s. 5 7-32d., and at this level it is somewhat surprising to find £1,70,000 shipped for this port by yesterday's P. & O. Steamer from London in addition to £40,000 in Gold. If the India Office authorities intend adhering in any way to their reduction in the amount of Council Drafts offered at the weekly biddings to 15 lakhs, it is very evident that the effect will be to let sellers of Silver meet the demand for remittance to this side to the possible disadvantage of the market later on.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES remain unaltered at Rs. 98½ for Fours and 102½ for Fours-and-a-half.

SHARES are steady with no very important alterations in values. Bank of Bombay are easier again at Rs. 755. Spinning Mills are firm all round.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Divi-dend.	Cash. Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
INDIAN BANK.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	14 pct.	755
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	860
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	14 do.	665
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	4	4	6 do.	115
Hong. and Shang. Bk. Corporation	60,000	100	all	17½ do.	249
National Bank of India	37,320	$125 250		5 pct.	122

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 54	1,175
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	875
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	235
Bellary	520	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	350
Broni's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld.	0	200	20	Rs. 16	1174
Bombay Cotton Press.	103	125	125	Rs. 14	115
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600	610
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	0	200	200		105
East India Press Co.	0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 150	1,525
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 60	1,450
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 80	600
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 25	400
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all	Rs. 45	365
Manmar Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	232½
Mercantile Press	1,000	125	125		95
Mofussil Co.	2,125	400	400	Rs. 55	450
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	Rs. 60	565
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125		112½
Prince of W. Press	500	500	100	Rs. 30	3200 d
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary)	500	500	500	Rs. 70	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 70	525
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120	1,300
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	25	500
Volkart Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	670

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Co.	1,398	1,000	1,000	...	1,375
Albert Edward Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	432½
Anglo-Indian Spinning & Mfg. Co., Ld.	9,345	100	100	Rs. 5	106
Alfred Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	...	358
Ahmedabad Ginning & M. Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	..	..
Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calico Printing Co.	4,800	125	125	..	..
Ambica S. & M. Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	..	..
Alliance Cotton Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,890	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	605
Bellary S. & W. Mill, Ld.	871	500	500	Rs. 22½	575
Bombay Cotton Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	500	500	Rs. 20	330
Bombay United S. & W. Co.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	900
Berar Manufacturing Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	..	150
Central India S. & W. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	4,500	500	500	Rs. 25	950
City of Bombay Mfg. Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	890
Colaba Land & Mill Co., Ld.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 17½	765
Connaught Mills Co., Ld.	840	500	500	Rs. 25	590
Cooria S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	625
David Mills Co., Ld.	1,650	500	330		350n.
Dhun Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,100
Empress S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,415½	500	500	Rs. 25	650
Framjee Petit S. and Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,350	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	905xd
Gordon S. & Mfg. Co. Ld.	9,700	150	150	..	175
Goolam Baba S. & W. Co., Limited	2,000	500	500	..	300
Guzerat Ginning & Mfg. Co., Limited	462	1,000	1,000	..	...
Guzerat S. & W. Co., Limited	421	1,000	1,000	...	..
Hindustan S. & W. Mills Co., Ld.	1,200	1,000	1,000	..	910
Howard & Bullough Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	...	552½
Hingunghat Mill Co., Limited	700	575	500	Rs. 37½	720
Hyderabad Deccan S. & W. Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	885
Indian Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	1,390
Imperial Cotton Mills Co., Limited	1,361	500	500	Rs. 25	485
Jamshed Mfg. Co., Limited	1,600	250	250	Rs. 15	300xd
James Greaves Mill Co., Limited	1,320	500	500	Rs. 21	600
Jaffer Ali S. & W. Co., Ld., Original	600	500	500		420
Increased	1,483	250	250	Rs. 14	
Jubilee Mill Co., Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 55	200n
Jewraj Balloo S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 55	1,110
Khandesh S. & W. Mills Co., Ld.	750	1,500	1,000	Rs. 30	830xd
Khattow Makanjee S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	815
Lukhmidas Khimjee S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	915
Leopold S. Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld.	3,600	100	100	Rs. 5	140xd
Madras United S. and W. Mills Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120	2,250
Mahaluxmi S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	615
Mazagon S. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	650	250	250	Rs. 8	175xd
Morarjee Goculdas S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,480
Manockjee Petit Mfg. Co., Limited	4,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,300
Naigaum Cotton Cleaning and Mfg. Co., Limited	1,300	10	100		38
Nawab of Balla S. & W. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	2,000	250	250	...	...
New Great Eastern S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	985
National S. & W. Co. of India, Limited	600	1,000	1,000	...	500
Narayen Cotton Mills, Limited	500	1,000	1,000	...	200
Oriental S. & W. Co., Limited	5,720	625	625	Rs. 25	590
People of India S. & Mfg. Co., Limited	1,000	250	250	Rs. 61	135
Presidency Mills Co., Limited	1,000	1,000	..	...	975
Prince of Wales S. & Mfg. Co., Limited	2,180	125	125	...	75
Queen S. & W. Co., Limited	799	1,000	1,000	Rs. 6	993
Ripon Mfg. Co., Ld.	911	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	910
Sassoon S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,500	1,000	1,000	...	1,500
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld.	1,716	500	500	...	500
Sholapore S. & W. Co., Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 55	1,135
Soonderdas S. & W. Mill Co., Ld.	650	1,000	1,000	..	655
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co., Ld.	2,400	250	252	...	250
Swadeshi Mills Co., Ld.	4,000	500	500	..	585
Victoria Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	480
Veramgaum S. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	800	500	500	...	..
Western India S. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,200	1,000	1,000	..	730

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE barque John of Gaunt, 1,275 tons, Captain T Y Powles, arrived in the Bombay harbour yesterday from Mauritius (Aug 16) with a cargo of sugar and twenty-five deck passengers on board.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Commilla sailed yesterday from Bombay, under Captain T P Nailer, for the Kathiawad Coast and Karachi, laden with a general cargo and with sixty-two deck passengers aboard.

THE British India steamer Chindwara, Captain J Nash, arrived in Bombay yesterday afternoon from Calcutta (Aug 25) via Colombo and Cochin, with a general cargo and the following two passengers:—Mr W Petrie, from Colombo; and Mr A Arklie, from Cochin.

THE steamer Eden Hall, 2,353 tons, having for her Agents in Bombay Messrs E Bates and Co., sailed last evening for Liverpool and Marseilles, laden with a general cargo and with the following passengers on board:—Major McCadden, Mr R Lithgow and Mr A V King.

THE following is the list of passengers per Italian mail steamer Domenico Balduino, Captain G Dodero, will sail to-day:—For Genoa.—Col Westby, Miss Wolff, Major Hunter, Major and Mrs Monkmason, Segt A V Lisboa, Dr Fco Xavierda Veo, Mr and Mrs George Knowles, and Major Moffat. For Aden.—31 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

9TH SEPTEMBER, 1887.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Shed.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Britannia	1091	Blight	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Deccan	2022	Case	C	P. & O. Co.
„ Kashgar	1515	C. Gadd	D	P. & O. Co.
„ D. Balduino	3044	J. G. Dodero	F	F. Bozzoni.
„ C. Graham	1911	T. White	G	F. Muir & Co.
„ Amphitrite	3486	L. Lemesick	H	J. Jansi.
„ Kerbella	3586	D. Stuart	H	B. I. S. N. Co.
„ Kt. of St. John	2286	J. L. Shiell	K	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Bormida	1499	G. B. Digoino	L	F. Bezzoni.
„ Assam	1597	W. H. Whelor	N	P. & O. Co.
„ Etolia	2056	Gill	O	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Victory	1846	S. Alcoate	P	K. Nixon & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
9	John of Gaunt	Powles	Mauritius, Aug. 16.
	Chindwara (s)	Nash	Calcutta, Aug. 25.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
9	Calder (s)	Cormach	Mauritius.
	Commilla (s)	Nailer	Coast and Karachi.
	Victory (s)	Alcoate	Moulmein.
	Eden Hall (s)	Macdougal	Liverpool and Marseilles.

The following vessels were entered outwards yesterday:—
Ship Benvenue, for Calcutta.
Steamer Suffolk, for Aliepy.
„ Bormida, for China.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

Sept.
5 F. L. Skolfield.....Skolfield .....Port Louis, Aug. 10.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 5.—Steamers Khandalla and California.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Sept
7 Sirsa s ..... Negapatam.

DEPARTURE.

Sept.
6 Patna s ..... Bombay.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 8.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Britannia (s), 1,000 cwts myrabolums, J Veerum.

FOR LONDON.

Assam (s), 18 cases bristles, F L Batliboi; 58 cwts gum, B Sajun; 1,000 cwts myrabolums, G Morarji.

FOR GIBRALTER.

Britannia (s), 2,960 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Nedjed (s), 4,000 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co;

FOR MARSEILLES.

Eden Hall (s), 346 cwts groundnuts, C C Jasawalla.
Clan Graham (s), 1,250 cwts mowrasced, 2,000 cwts wheat and 1,500 cwts castorseed, Lang Moir and Co; 4,018 cwts linseed and 4,500 cwts teoliseed, Ralli Bros.
Assam (s), 3,499 cwts gingellyseed, Lang Moir and Co; 2,001 cwts linseed, C C Jassawalla.
Kt of St John (s), 292 cwts gingellyseed, V Naranji and Co; 8,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

D Balduino (s), 1,000 cwts castorseed, A Blascheck and Co; 2,001 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co; 200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR NAPLES.

D Balduino (s), 150 cwts wheat flour, The W India Flour Mills: 7 cwts mowdaseed, and 7 cwts mowda flowers, D Sala.

FOR HONGKONG.

Deccan (s)—200 bales twist, C Ebram; 74 bales twist S Abhraham; 30 cwts cloves, A Hemraj; 58 cwts cloves, P Luckmidas; 24 bales twist, Meiffre Neveu and Co; 75 bales twist, J D Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Deccan (s), 95 bales twist, S Abhraham; 250 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.
Amphitrite (s), 500 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 7.

Brown, Lt-Col, Bo, 12th B I, on station leave, from Poona.

SEPTEMBER 8.

Yates, Major, Bo, 28th Regt, on leave, from Surat.
Povah, Major, Bo, RI, Dub Fus. on duty, from Deolali

SEPTEMBER 9.

Hunter, Major, Bo, Polt Dept, on fur, from Rajkote.
Carleton, Lt-Col, BI, Lincolnshire Regt, on duty, from Roorkie.
Newbury, Capt, BI, Lincoln, Regt, on duty, from Delhi.
Monckmason, Major, BI, R A, on leave, from Allahabad.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col. The Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B.V.R.C.

Bombay, September 10th, 1887.

1. The usual monthly Regimental Committee meeting will be held at Head Quarters on Wednesday next, the 14th instant, at 5-30 p.m. All members are requested to attend.

By Order,

(Sd.) EUST. FERRERS NICHOLSON, Capt., Officiating Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

HIGH COURT—SEPTEMBER 10.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDIN

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

FRANCE AND THE SUEZ CANAL.

PARIS, SEPT. 8.

The *Journal des Debats* publishes a statement that M. Flourens has made the settlement of the New Hebrides question dependent on the agreement of England to the neutralization of the Suez Canal.

An agreement has already been come to between the two Governments on several questions regarding the Canal.

M. Waddington has submitted to Lord Salisbury a proposition to appoint an International Commission to define a zone on the banks of the Canal within which the massing of troops or the erection of fortifications shall be forbidden.

THE CAMBAY CASE.

LONDON, SEPT. 8.

Sir John Gorst, Under-Secretary of State for India, in reply to a question in the House of Commons, stated that Lord Cross considered the evidence adduced in the Cambay case was altogether inadequate to support the finding of the Commission, but that desiring to have a legal opinion on the question before coming to a decision, Lord Cross had referred the matter to the Lord Chancellor, Lord Halsbury, who pronounced his opinion that Mr. Wilson was entitled to an acquittal of the charges brought against him.

It was however undesirable that Mr. Wilson should return to India, and he would therefore receive a pension in proportion to his length of service under Government.

THE ALLEGED BELOOCHI OUTRAGES.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

HYDERABAD, SEPT. 8.

The telegram to you from Karachi on the Belooch riots, taken verbatim from the *Sind Gazette*, is grossly false. The account is completely contradicted in the *Sind Gazette* of the 6th. The telegrams from Hyderabad were true. The riot was really serious. Sixteen Beloochis have been committed to the Sessions here. Three are under trial in the lower Court. The Beloochis are still outraging ladies in lanes when opportunity offers.

SEPT. 9.

My previous telegram said that sixteen Beloochis were committed to the Sessions. For some reason or other the Magistrate hears the defence. The case is not likely to be committed. They say that 200 Sepoys of the 1st Belooch Regiment will be removed.

THE BISHOPRIC OF LAHORE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 9.

The Bishop of Lahore retires about the end of the year and will be succeeded by Archdeacon Mathew. The Rev. Mr. Tribe, who is now officiating Archdeacon, will probably be confirmed in the appointment.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

Sir Theodore Hope accompanies the Viceroy to Quetta in November.

THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS' TOUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPT. 9.

H. E. the Governor proceeds on tour: leaving Ootacamund on the 3rd of October he will visit Neddivuttum, Nadghani, Eddecurra, Nilambur, Calicut, Beypore, Trichur, Cochin, Quilon, Trivandrum, Tinnevelli, Madura, Periyar, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, arriving at Madras on the 5th of November.

NEWS FROM BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MANDALAY, SEPT 9.

At the request of the Government, the Buddhist Pope has called together the chief heads of the monasteries in Mandalay to warn them against allowing their precincts to be used for unlawful purposes.

To-day a proclamation has been published by the above forbidding the ecclesiastics to resort to divinations, charms or astrology to predict the future of the country, and ordering the Taberin Sadaw (Bishop), who was involved in the recent conspiracy to burn Mandalay, to appear before the Power within 20 days and clear himself, otherwise he will be declared excommunicated and the Government will proceed to arrest him under a warrant. This Sadaw is in hiding.

Several monks have been arrested lately for conspiracy, hence the action taken.

AYUB KHAN'S ESCAPE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

SIMLA, AUG. 9.

No further intelligence has been received of Ayub Khan. He is believed to have gone across the Salt Desert towards Khaf, and the Persian garrison at Kaian is trying to capture him.

THE KARACHI DEBENTURES.

The Debentures of the Karachi Municipality for three lakh of rupees are exempted from duty on the payment of Rs. 1,500 as composition.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

The Viceroy holds a levée at Calcutta the on 20th of December, and a Drawing-Room will be held on the 23rd. The Governor-General in Council has received with much satisfaction the information that the Chiefs of Kurandwa, Senior and Junior, in the Southern Maratha Country, have abolished all imposts on trade in their Jagirs.

Mr. G. S. Forbes, Under-Secretary to Government Foreign Department, is granted three months' leave.

Mr. J. A. Crawford officiates for Mr. Forbes.

Mr. G. R. Irvin is posted as Assistant Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department.

Lieut. W. C. R. Stratton is posted as Cantonment Magistrate, Nasirabad.

The following appointments on the Staff of the Burma Field Force are sanctioned:—Captain E. C. Kellie, to be Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quarter-master-General, Head-quarters Staff, *vice* Captain Bayley, whose services are replaced at the disposal of the Bombay Government.

Captain G. W. Deane, to be Deputy Assistant Adjutant, and Q. M. G. 1st Brigade, *vice* Captain Hickson, who is ordered to return to India.

Surgeon-Major G. W. R. Hay officiates as Examiner of Medical and Fund Accounts, Bombay, *vice* Brigade-Surgeon Yates, appointed Deputy Surgeon-General temporarily.

The following Officers are granted leave:—Surgeon-Major E. B. Routledge and Colonel A. E. Chambers, one year each

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to decide that efficient Volunteers proceeding on field service or on any public duty shall receive war medals under the same conditions as soldiers of the regular Army. This applies to the Burma Campaign.

A resolution in the Public Works Department states that Officers who were in the Department on the 4th February 1885, wishing to join the Civil Engineers' Provident Fund, were informed they might pay up the arrears, within the authorized limits, from the commencement of service or in a shorter time, in one sum.

The Government of India is now pleased to rule that this privilege shall continue in force till the 31st December 1887, and shall then cease absolutely, except as regards Officers now on leave out of India who may return on any date subsequent to the 30th September 1887. In such cases the period for payment may be extended to any date not exceeding three months after the date of their return from leave. Officers who have already joined the Fund are also permitted to pay up arrears in one sum at any time prior to 31st December, subject to the same conditions as the Officers on leave out of India. Except as above permitted, no future payments on account of salary drawn prior to admission to the Fund can be made either by Officers who are already in the Fund or by new subscribers.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

LONDON, SEPT. 8.

The Bombay mails of the 23rd ultimo arrived at Brindisi to-day.

SUEZ, SEPT. 9.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Australia, with the outward English mails of the 2nd instant, left for Bombay at 11 p.m. yesterday.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, SEPT 9.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Ravenna arrived here this morning, four days before due date.

PORT SAID, SEPT. 9.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer India, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, left here yesterday evening.

LISBON, SEPT. 8.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Navarino, outward bound for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta, left here last evening.

ZANZIBAR, SEPT. 8.

H. H. the Sultan of Zanzibar's steamer Swordsman arrived here safely from Bombay to-day.

PENANG, SEPT. 9.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Venetia (extra) left here for Bombay at 5 p.m. yesterday.

COLOMBO, SEPT. 9.

The mail steamer Sutlej, from Calcutta, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 8.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	3¾
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	70¾
4½ per cent. ,,	72¼
3 per cent. Consols for account	101¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loans	101
4½ per cent. French Rentes	109
Bar Silver	44⅞

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total bullion, £20,300,000; decrease £400,000; public deposits, £4,200,000; increase £100,000; other deposits, £21,900,000; decrease, £150,000; other securities, £19,200,000; increase, £100,000; notes and gold, £11,400,000; decrease, £300,000.

The Bank's Reserve is 43 per cent. of the Liabilities.

PROFESSOR MACMILLAN'S EDITION OF PARADISE LOST.*

WHOEVER undertakes to edit Milton has the almost embarrassing advantage of having many forerunners in the same field, and he must be prepared with an answer to the question why he, too, should undertake work that so many others have done before him. Sometimes the work itself supplies an obvious and sufficient answer to the question, and we think that this may fairly be said of Mr. Macmillan's edition of the two first books of the great Epic. It is specially prepared for a special purpose, and that purpose is so satisfactorily attained that we should expect the book to be largely in demand amongst Indian students, for whose requirements it is adapted. The book derives such importance as it possesses from the fact that it is the first volume of a series of annotated English classics, edited by Indian Professors, and published by an eminent London firm—an interesting evidence that the English publishing trade has found in the studying and reading classes of this country a public whom it may be worth their while to cater for. Indian Professors, we imagine, have been chosen for the work inasmuch as they are expected to know best the practical difficulties of Indian students in dealing with an English classic. Many isolated annotations have been prepared by the independent efforts of Professors in our colleges, but they have been for the most part hurried productions, got up for the purpose of examinations immediately imminent. There is an obvious advantage in having work of this kind systematically and deliberately done, and the abundant marks of care in Mr. Macmillan's work justify the choice which the publishers have made in entrusting the task to him. The special features of the work will soon present themselves to any one who will take the trouble to compare these notes with the first school edition of Milton that he may take up. Taking account of the "little Latin and less Greek" of the Indian educational curriculum, the editor has dispensed with quotations in those languages, and he makes few references to Homer and Virgil. On the other hand he has introduced illustrative references to the great Indian Epics which will serve the same purpose for an Indian student as Biblical references would for an English schoolboy. The student will be grateful for the help which Mr. Macmillan gives him by occasionally elucidating an obscure English expression by a Marathi synonym or anologue. Thus the note on the phrase "since created man," of which the explanation given is—"Although 'since' grammatically governs 'man' it is a preposition of time, and must really in sense govern some past event which is contained in the participle. This treatment of a participle and noun, as if they were one noun meaning an event or action implied in the participle, is a Latin idiom often used by Milton (see I. 636, ii. 21.) The same construction is very common in Marathi, in which language, for instance, '*fasy gelyawar*' means 'after the departure of the army,' '*gelyawar*' being the past participle '*geli*' (gone), followed by the postposition '*war*' (after). See Nawalkar's Marathi Grammar, § 197." Many other examples could be cited of the care which the editor has taken to meet the necessities of the Indian student—a care, however, which by no means renders the work any the less useful for the English student who would have little more to complain of in the annotations than a certain redundancy. In the introduction Mr. Macmillan wisely makes no effort to tell again the story of Milton's life. It is the life of the poem rather than of the poet that he concerns himself with, and his account of its genesis deals judiciously with the various theories that have been current on the point. His chief purpose, however, has been to show the close connection between Milton's character and his writings, and in this connection he points very clearly how the political and religious events of his time made their mark upon his poetry. As Mr. Macmillan says:—

At the time when Milton was a young man, England had not yet been split up into two great irreconcilable divisions, between which an absolute choice had to be made. It was thus possible for him to indulge then to the full his love of beauty in art and literature without feelings of self-reproach. But as he increased in austerity with advancing years, he became unable to remain entirely superior to the prevalent narrow-mindedness. There is good reason, from the internal evidence afforded by his poems, to believe that his attitude towards human learning was gradually affected by the influence of Puritan surroundings, until in old age he himself came to regard Greek philosophy and profane literature generally as either unprofitable or even pernicious.

We shall conclude by quoting Mr. Macmillan's account of the character of Satan, as an example of the care which he has taken to relate Milton's Epic with the Epics of the East—a feature of this work by which, perhaps unconsciously, he has given it something of the character of an essay in comparative mythology. He says:—

Milton's Satan is distinguished from all other demons that have been described in literature by the absence of the grotesque. The only other great epic poem in which any demon plays as prominent a part as Satan in *Paradise Lost* is the *Ramayana* of Valmiki. In that poem the Rakshasa Ravana has to contend against the power of man and God united in the person of Rama, who is an incarnation of the Deity. The Indian epic poet describes Ravana as a being "with ten faces, copper-coloured eyes, a huge chest, and bright teeth like the new moon, tall as a mountain peak, stopping with his arms the sun and moon in their course, and preventing their rising." Such a grotesque description of one of the principal characters seriously impairs the dignity of the poem. The same error of judgment is committed by Tasso, who draws a hideous picture of Satan with blood-shot eyes, blood-dripping jaws, and a mouth as large as a whirlpool. Nor does Dante give a very dignified description of the great enemy of God, whom he represents as a huge monster with three heads, one yellow, another blue, and a third black, crunching three wretched sinners in his three mouths. Thus it appears from the comparison of the Satan of *Paradise Lost* with the pictures drawn of the infernal king by his most famous predecessors, that Milton could on occasions be boldly original, when originality was required. In delineating the character of Satan his genius led him to treat the great enemy of mankind with a generosity remarkable for a Puritan. Satan's character is treated with such sympathy, and described with so much dramatic power, that Carlyle came to the conclusion that Milton, in the person of Satan, has revealed to the world his own proud spirit of independence and superiority to the blows of fortune. Besides intellectual power and great courage, Milton has not refused to ascribe to Satan other redeeming qualities. The greatest poets often humanize the character of their worst villains by allowing them to show distinct traces of a better nature. Valmiki's Ravana, whose repulsive picture has been given above, is described by the author of the *Ramayana* as not without higher feelings, which he manifests in the dignified courtesy of his demeanour towards his wife. Shakespeare's Lady Macbeth is deterred from murdering Duncan by the resemblance of the sleeping king to her own father. Even Shylock shows affection for his living daughter and regard for the memory of his dead wife. In like manner Milton does not represent the enemy of God and man as entirely destitute of gentler characteristics. He feels deep remorse (I. 605) at the thought of the ruin in which he has involved his followers, and this remorse actually moves him to tears (I. 620). In the second book he shows a noble sense of the duty of self-sacrifice incumbent on him on account of his position as king of hell, when "for the general safety he despised his own" (II. 481), and undertook alone the difficult enterprise which daunted the courage of the mightiest of his followers. The same treatment of Satan's character is maintained in the later books, in which he is twice melted with compassion at the sight of the harmless innocence of the very beings whose ruin he is plotting (IV. 389; IX. 462-466). These softer feelings are however only occasional touches introduced to relieve the grandeur of a character essentially terrible, a character, which, though not entirely devoid of gentler traits, is on the whole most like a mighty tempest, or an avalanche, or any other force of nature that combines the beauty of sublimity with immense destructive power.

* Milton's Paradise Lost. Books I. and II. Edited, with Introduction and notes, by M. Macmillan, B.A., London, Macmillan and Co.

NOTES FROM LONDON.

(FROM A LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUG. 19.

WE drove down to Hurlingham last week just to pass time, for there is absolutely nothing going on there or anywhere else in the way of active amusement at this, the eleventh hour of the London season. But while we have companions in our imprisonment in town, there remains always to us the delightful resource of tea-drinking and gossip; and above all, that of staring at our neighbours, a self-constituted privilege so dear to the British heart that neither dread of the ire of empresses nor the wrath of kings will deter us from enjoying it. We had unfortunately neither queen nor princesses to gaze on, but now that our men have been driven by the heat to put off their tweed suits and don rose colour and pale blue flannel, we have a new object for our critiques of costume. The prejudice in favour of men's always attiring themselves in thick and sad-coloured garments seems to have suddenly and miraculously collapsed, and the result is that the gardens of Hurlingham are made gay, not only with the pretty dresses of our womankind, but also by the bright striped costumes of our men. Loosely cut jackets, with a soft knotted scarf at the throat, show off a good figure to advantage, and suit almost every one, so it is no wonder that most men who are not vanity-proof should take to them with little temptation or provocation. Hats, as well as shoes, to match, are of course *de rigueur*, and the ubiquitous sailor hat, with a broad ribbon to suit the costume, is as much worn by our boys, as by our girls, at Hurlingham. I need not say that this departure from custom is not warmly approved of in certain old world quarters, nor amongst those who pant for the time when the useful but unaesthetic dual garment shall be common to all the human race. "Most effeminate" I heard a strong minded woman say in her anger at men's readiness to adopt the fragile tissues she disdains to wear. "Preposterous" said another woman, a pupil of the old school who thinks people are made only for the wear and tear of life, and should be dressed suitably in clothing that would last a lifetime. My friend, though a gay little widow, not staightlaced, apparently thought it an unnecessary innovation. Not having any half-melted male relatives to bore her with their plaints of the weather she felt no sympathy for the species in its effort to throw off some of the burden that a tailor-ridden world has imposed on it. But where the heat question touches herself, this same little widow is more sympathetic, and the hot weather induces her to relax the severity of her mourning and cast aside her deep crape mantle for one of those fascinating tulle boas that flutter gracefully in the breeze and suggest coolness, if they do not quite produce it. For my part, I like to see people dress to please themselves and give full scope to their ideas in clothing, no matter what mull they make of the art of dressing scientifically. This reminds me of the novelty in attire that *Punch* produced a week ago:—Scientia, indifferently well covered in a classic drapery supplemented by black silk stockings, French shoes la pince-nez, is demanding of John Bull why she has no museum. John Bull is the same old puzzled well-intentioned piece of mortality as ever, but Scientia is very clever. Incongruous as her clothing, it is done for effect to show how she is made up of the ancient and the modern, and does not disdain to utilize even a half-crown pince-nez in carrying out her investigations. The look of querulousness, or perhaps I should say, scholarly shortsightedness, is just what one associates with taking out Cambridge degrees, or a long communication with our advanced Teutonic kinsmen in the pursuit of knowledge.

* * *

This week Harry Furniss gives a really delightful illustration of the difficulties of keeping a House, the house *par excellence*, of Commons, when all its members are longing to be over the hills and far away. In one part the stray sheep are being hunted back to the fold; in another a lot of ill-matched pairs are trooping away in freedom. At one corner Mr. Courtney is relaying his muscles very ungracefully in an all over yawn of intense fatigue, and in another, the British matron is maintaining her intention, like Mrs. Micawber, of clinging to her husband and the father of her children. The Chief Secretary for Ireland, with the pliancy of a long limp man, is resting on his shoulder blades, with a great perspective of legs stretching away across the benches and others in the background emulate his faculty of making himself comfortable, as circumstances will permit, by posing in a variety of novel attitudes. In the foreground one of Britannia's handmaids is clearing the lost amendments of the session, the failed bills, into an already overflowing basket of waste paper.

* * *

I hear that the promenade concert at Covent Garden on Saturday was a splendid success, and the house thoroughly filled. I should have liked to be at the first of the season, but I had to choose between it and the first night of "loyal Love" at the "Gaiety," as I am not, like that convenient bird spoken of by Sir Boyle Roche, able to be in two places at once. The first night of a perfectly new play is a treat generally, but in this case I would have preferred the most used up old drama of the century; for nothing but Mrs. Browne Potter's fascinations and Kyrle Bellew's acting, prevented it from being a decided failure. Stilted blank verse, overcrowded with metaphors, uncomfortable situations, these are what Mrs. Browne Potter has to fight against, and I must say it tells remarkably in her favour as an actress that in spite of the difficulties of the play she managed by her charming rendering of the heroine's part to keep our interest alive to the end. Her acting is certainly very much improved; there is more of nature and less strain in the highly strong emotion scenes and the simple little graceful bits she renders in perfection. Her dresses, designed by Auguste and Cié, are picturesque and very well chosen. In the first act she wears a dress of soft pink silk, with square cut bodice, over a chemisette of white crimped muslin, the underskirt also of clear crimped muslin. The sleeves, loose above, were made close fitting by lacing from wrist to elbow. A blue dress of delicate steely colour was beautiful. The bodice was also square cut over a chemisette which just shows the graceful setting of her neck; the skirt, divided in front, shewing a petticoat of kilted darker blue velvet, which was repeated in the tightly fighting cuffs that caught in the fine fan kilted loose upper sleeves. The other dresses were what I must call classic negliges, one white, one primrose, both charmingly becoming, but indescribable. Kyrle Bellew, who is, according to the programme, only on leave of absence from Wallack's Theatre, New York, is very successful in his impersonation of the lover prince. He is as handsome as always, though like all of us he grows older; and he looks so well in fifteenth century costume that it must be a pang when the play is done to relinquish it. Mr. E. S. Willard I do not care for, not in this case, for the childish reason that one always hates the villain. He is heavy, fawns overmuch on the old king, and keeps up a kind of grimacing by play that I detest. The other characters are miserable, the women especially so; and I cannot understand why there should be any difficulty in finding at least pretty women for the silent attendants instead of the massive milkmaid type that are on duty with Donna Leonora. Another thing that surprises me is that the names Pedro and Inez should be mispronounced throughout. The scenery is good, sometimes the interior of a Hispano Moresque palace, sometimes a garden. The shifting is done without dropping the curtain, and there is something weird in the way the chairs take sudden flight off the stage when there is a change of scene. The automatic removal machinery of one little stool went wrong at one time, and the way that little piece of furniture writhed and twirled in its efforts to escape was ludicrous in the extreme. Eventually it had to be assisted by a kind-hearted attendant.

* * *

Wednesday was a very unpropitious afternoon for the representations in the open air theatre of the Barnes' Sporting and Dramatic Club. One of the most terrific and long continued thunderstorms that most of us can recollect broke over London at about five o'clock, and lasted almost with unabated severity about five hours. I am usually very callous about such things, but I must confess I felt almost uncomfortable when the flashes of lightning came so close as to make any other light unnecessary, and the peals of thunder made doubly loud by their echoes through the deserted streets would have frightened the most obdurate old sinner into bestowing his hoards in charity. There was a great deal of damage to spires and towers and buildings everywhere, and traffic on the underground railway was stopped by the bursting of a sewer. It was a grand finale to our long bright hot summer of which we can now think pathetically that it is no more. Windy cloudy skies have succeeded the storm, and already autumn is well upon us. The shops are full of rough plaides for the Highlands, and check suits for the Moors. Ulsters with long comfortable capes and hoods, which we turned from in horror last week, look bearable and wearable now, and one looks on any coiffure but felt as a mockery, a delusion and a snare.

* * *

There is a house in Piccadilly delightfully suggestive of moorland tramps and its window carpet of real heather on which are exhibited, to charm those who "love to wander where the wild grouse dwell," strong high-lows and broad high boots, and every kind of shoe for which the heart of man may sigh. Ladies are not forgotten either. There is a "Waltean" tennis shoe with a strap, like children wear, which prevents slipping off on sticky ground. Evening shoes are very pretty with elaborately beaded sandals which show off a pretty instep to perfection.

* * *

I do not often read *Modern Society*; it is a representative of no society that I would care to move in, but occasionally in the way of a penance or chastening of the literary spirit I take it up. The last paper had a paragraph about the jubilee gift of the Roman Catholic nuns of England, and *Modern Society* in that paragraph says:—"To the shame of our womankind it was left to the Roman Catholic nuns of England to present to the Queen the best Jubilee gift." I cannot see that our womankind has reason to be ashamed of its sisters being more successful than they in the choice of a gift. The paragraph implies that these good women do not belong to us in being Roman Catholic nuns, but I am tolerant enough to recognize even Roman Catholic as an Englishman and a brother.

SPOTS ON THE SUN.—V.

I OMIT one or two of Ferule's next letters, which were full of Jubilee doings and numerous topics already worn threadbare. It cannot new interest anybody to learn what station was assigned to H. H. Grambalsingji in the great procession, nor how the ceremony in the Abbey impressed Ferule. These are things of the past, and however loyal we may be, there can be but few of us who are not secretly grateful that it is so. The jaded brain could barely support the strain of weekly relays of Jubilee doings, Jubilee odes, Jubilee patents, Jubilee honors, Jubilee this, that, and the other, till we were all in a fair way to end up the account as Jubilee maniacs. It is enough to say that Grambalsingji under Ferule's assiduous and diplomatic tutelage acquitted himself throughout these gala doings in a manner reflecting some credit on the Empire, and a decided lustre on Karabzatpur. He attended every function: Ferule sent off a most accurate and interesting account of the dress he wore on each occasion to the more fashionable papers, the editors of which at this historical epoch, were about equally exercised over the spelling of oriental names and of oriental garments. The gallant Captain Ferule himself attended H. H. in his magnificent new full dress of political uniform with the unremitting attention of a shadow. The ruler of Karabzatpur at any rate would set an example of dutiful loyalty to the members of the Imperial pageant, wrote Ferule in his most ornate and exalted style. No headaches after nights of champagne, and wit and beauty should ever be pleaded by Grambalsingji as an excuse for not driving in the tail of every procession that was organized, morning, noon and night, throughout those trying days. Never while he, Ferule, was at his elbow with a new and splendid uniform, an ardent and generous thirst for notoriety in the *Morning Post*, and the manual already referred to containing the whole gospel of *jo hukm* by a distinguished ornament of the political department. It is true that on several occasions Ferule has been consigned to the ignominious position of a 'growler', while Grambalsingji and the private secretary were ruffling it as best they might in an indifferent hack carriage, but at least the latter is an open conveyance, whereas a growler, as every one knows, is particularly ill adapted for displaying to any advantage the glories of a young political officer. This was the occasion of many violent complainings in Ferule's letters. He was never tired of deploring that lack of taste in Englishmen both of the commonalty and in high places, which led them to prefer an insignificant, and far from handsome young private secretary to the imposing splendid and dignified political officer. Yet it was certain that on numerous state occasions when visiting my Lord So and So and the Duke of So and So, H. H. Grambalsingji and the private secretary were constantly admitted to the presence of these august dignataries, while Ferule was left kicking his heels in some antichamber, burning with a sense of neglect and shame. This too, in spite of his already distinguished career, (had he not composed at least two masterly reports on matters political, and despatched them too to the Chief Secretary to Goverment) and the mint stamp of his responsible postion, I mean, of course, the full dress political uniform! By heavens, it is enough to turn one bald, and I even, in my old age, when the pulse beats slow and the passions are cooler, feel a sympathetic glow at the recital of Ferule's wrong. Our noble and imperial Government (which heaven long preserve) in enjoining upon political officers the purchase of a gaudy and expensive uniform ought, in common justice, to insist that the young man gets his *quid pro quo*. If Mr. Jones of the Civil Service, or Mr. Smith, of the Staff Corps, is to be treated no better than your common flunkey, in spite of his magnificent three cornered hat, rapier and other fixings to correspond, why in the name of common sense make the poor young man indulge in this unmeaning splendour. I have seen, and almost shed tears at the sight, an *ingenuus puer* put in charge of a king for a brief, on all too brief period. I have seen him within a few short weeks of assuming these mysterious duties blaze forth at a public assembly in all the glories of a full dress political uniform. Not to mention driving the king about on less formal occasions in what is styled undress political uniform. Have you seen it, oh my friends? Tis a mournful parody of the penny steam boat captain of my early youth. And then with all these blushing honors thick upon him, I have seen that hapless victim gazetted out of his king, his political employ and his several political uniforms at one fell stroke. In vain he indites passionate appeals to the strong hearted in high places, in vain he submits a detailed list of the expenses incurred in this pestilent political equipment, in vain he pleads that if this king, his dearest pledge, is to be reft from him, he may at any early date be supplied with another, or be allowed to sell his clothes at a profit to the state. These things cannot be relegated to the dull, blank hopeless despair of a revenue life; he endeavours to cheer a blighted existence by inspecting boundary marks in undress political uniform, and visiting elementary vernacular schools in full dress political uniform. But by degrees, these phantom pleasures lose their zest—a prematurely aged and broken man, he makes up a parcel of the treasured insignia of his highest state, and sends it 'bearing' as a free will offering to the Government. But in spite of the overmastering passion to be found in a few life experiences such as this, I have as much again to spare for Ferule. Here in his proper element. Legitimately appended to a king, and carrying the credentials of his mission in that inexpressible three cornered hat, he finds even at the moment when he has every reason to hope the gates of Elysium will open before him, that he is regarded as much on a par with 'Jeames,' or the gorgeous beefeater who acts at showman and guardian to the tower. He finds that the tower, or in other words Grambalsingji is looked upon as of much greater importance than the beefeater, and he can scarcely contain his indignation at this most unexpected reversal of oriental customs. He appeals to me with really fervid eloquence to bear testimony to the truth of his belief that, in this country, the political Agent is, and always has been a creature of a larger growth than the miscellaneous king. And I am inclined, though with some modifications, to allow that my impetuous young friend Ferule isn't altogether wrong. There can be very little doubt, I think, after taking a comprehnsive retrospect of the past 80 years or so, that in a large majority of cases the average political Agent represented a higher value, than the average royal Rajah, but this may, of course, be due to the fact that in those primitive times the political Agents were, as a rule, permitted to be themselves, while in the kings were only known through the dim media of reports. The royal Rajah who is fostered by a political Agent, and in return supports the latter, and takes, or used to take, an honest pride in his expensiveness, is a very anomalous creature and requires explanation. He is a natural product of one portion of the vast and complex system of our Indian Empire. But when people, for party or other interested purposes, choose to forget his guests and development, choose to ignore the conditions of his present status, then not only do Rajahs seek to examine the problems of their own existence, but other folk too are unwillingly compelled to turn a critical eye on that fine old institution, the Rajah and the political department. For my part, having through so many years been reared in a deplomatic atmosphere, having for so many years looked upon Rajahs as axiomatic, actual facts which no one in his senses wanted to explain, having for so many years viewed a political Agent whether Staff Corps or Civilian, as hedged with something of a king's divinity, and a chief secretary to Government in the political and secret departments, as a creature, too sacred to be assailed by vulgar criticism, having in short, for so long been imbued through every fibre of my official being with wholesome and reverential sentiments, such as these, I confess that I hardly expect to breathe freely in the new climates of thought, which a radical and ignorant generation are beginning to impose upon us. Nothing on the philosophy of progress has struck me with such unexpected force, as the daring displayed by certain misguided men in their speculations, who would seem to imply the separability of the Rajah and the political Agent. A divorce of this kind appears to my well regulated and conservative mind, more appalling, more indefensible than that metaphysic doctrine of disuniting souls and bodies. But in this latter doctrine, its advocates do not pretend that the descision can or should occur during the human life, whereas our modern desperadoes of speculation appear to entertain no doubt, but that on occasion, a political Agent may be cut off from his Rajah, left to languish in outer darkness and neglect, while his corporate appanage, the Rajah, need take no harm by the impious and unnatural dissolution. Yet I presume, not even these sceptic Heathen could deny that a political Agent is, as it were the soul, the bright spirit, the guardian angel of his Rajah! As regards the complete reversals of the estimation in which Rajahs and political Agents are held in England and India respectively, I may have more to say later.

ONAGRUS.

ALL those who appreciate Lily White Teeth Purity of the Mouth, and a Breath of Flower should use KEMP & Co.'s FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR, which is both a perfect dentifrice and at the same time a delicious Mouth-Wash. Per bottle Re. 1-4 and Re. -8.

DR. WELLINGTON GRAY'S CHALLENGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your full and able leader in yesterday's paper, concerning the medical degrees of our University, has to a great extent prepared the public and especially the members of the Senate to arrive at a just appreciation of the grounds for and against Dr. Khory's proposition, which was discussed by the Senate last evening. Not wishing to anticipate further discussion on this subject, which is to come on again next week, I confine myself at present to only one or two salient features in Dr. Gray's speech.

Dr. Gray did acknowledge that the professional examination for the Medical diploma of our University is on a level with the severe and searching examination test of other Universities; but that to his mind was no reason why on that account the men who passed such a thorough examination should be granted a diploma on a par with the European Universities, without a qualification in arts or science. And in order to maintain his assertion, he challenged Dr. Khory to point to him one or two Licentiates of Medicine, out of some 300 passed since 1862, who may have shown any aptitude for scientific work in the profession. To his mind this was due to the absence of "general culture," meaning thereby the attainment of the degrees of B. A. or B. Sc. previous to the obtaining of the professional certificate. With reference to this plausible assertion of Dr. Gray, may I be allowed to ask what proportion of the M. B.'s and M. D.'s who yearly come out from the Universities of Great Britain and other European countries devote themselves to strictly scientific work. The Royal Colleges of Surgeons and Physicians of London and Edinburgh every year sent out with their diplomas upwards of 2,000 Medical men, and about half as much come out from the various English Universities with the titles of M. D. or M. B. How many of these, I ask, devote themselves to scientific work, notwithstanding their excellence in general culture. I believe very very few, scarcely five per cent, are to be found, especially gifted as it were by nature, fitted for such scientific pursuit either by habit, disposition or circumstance; the large majority of the Doctors of Medicine in Europe, in America without exception, devote themselves to the strictly practical nature of their work and are day and night busy in practising their art. Why go to distant countries? Let us inquire how many men of the Indian Medical Service (Bombay Branch, of which Dr. Gray and his supporters are Members) who invariably pride themselves as the picked men of the profession from the English Universities, how many of these men have shown their devotion to the scientific side of the profession? Within my memory, dating from 1862, I can only name two or three—the late Dr. Haines, Mr. H. T. Carter, and the present principal of the College, Dr. Vandyke Carter—whose works have earned for them a regular European reputation in the scientific world. I would gladly add the names of Dr. Birdwood and Dymock, who have worked for the advancement of Medical science, and to whom no doubt Dr. Gray will be pleased to point as the shining lights of the profession in Western India. But apart from these three or four men from a body of some 1,000 in active work of the profession in this Presidency for nearly a quarter of a century, can Dr. Gray name any one else who may have distinguished himself for his devotion to the strictly scientific aspect of the Medical art, as he wishes the young doctors of our University to do. I am sure writing reports on the quality of lime juice and other commissariat stores, in determining the flashing point of specimens of petroleum, or detecting arsenic in cases of cattle poisoning, in writing a column of verbiage on the composition of the Bombay sewage water, will not be called scientific work of the nature Dr. Gray would have us do. These evidently can not be classed with the scientific monographs and litetature we read in the professional papers of Europe and America.

Many of the service doctors are no doubt able practitioners of the healing art; many of them are M. D.'s and M. B.'s of English and Continental Universities; and notwithstanding the fact that their "general culture" is of a higher order than that which obtains here, how is it that they do not shine out as the men in the first ranks of the professional sciences in great Britain? The Indian Medical officer is exceptionally well placed for scientific work in comparison with his brethren in independent practice. In the first place his bread is cut out for him for life, and the liberality of the Indian Government has secured for him the maintenance of his children after death, in the shape of a Family Pension; so pecuniarily he has nothing to think of, nothing to worry his mind with, and if inclined for scientific work, he can command the entire resources of a hospital or laboratory, or the records of the Sanitary Department of Government, to help him in his scientific research. Notwitstanding all such facilities and opportunities, how is it, I ask, that Dr. Gray's assertion that the recipients of the titles M. B. or M. D. ought to be generally more devoted to scientific work does not hold good in the case of his confreres in the service? How is it that the discovery of the cholera baccilli in drinking water and bodies of cholera patients by a simple microscopic examination escaped the eyes of the whole body of the Indian Medical Service throughout India, until the discovery was announced by a German Doctor Kich, to the great amazement and humiliation of the Anglo-Indian M.D.'s and M.B.'s in the service of Government? Again, for the microscopic study and treatment of a common Indian disease known as the ringworm, the Indian Medical world is indebted to the monographs published in the recent numbers of the *Practitioner* by a Hospital Physician of London, who has never visited India.

Dr. Gray enjoys a peculiar fame in the Medical College as a teacher gifted with versatile talents. Very very few men can pretend such wide and vared attainments as his, for he has filled almost every chair in the College, and has volunteered to teach Chemistry, Botany, Electricity, Physiology, Anatomy, Surgery, Dentistry, Legal Medicine and Toxicology. All this means that he can handle the microscop and the chemical balance and the burette just as well as the surgeon's scalpel and the dentist's tongs. In addition to these attainments he has acted as a successer to Dr. (now Sir George) Birdwood, as curator of the Victoria Museum, and has also filled the offices of Secretary to the Surgeon-General of the Indian and British Medical Departments. Possessed of such rare qualifications and armed with the M. B. diploma from the Trinity College, Dublin, he shows himself so jealous of his title, that he would be the last man to see an Indian Medicat student aspiring to a level with him in academic honours, without a previous qualification in arts, and in his overzeal, he went so far as to bully the Senate by asserting that it would be a *fraud* (!) upon the public to stamp the young men from our University with a title which even very few of his colleagues in the College possess. In our University the M. D. degree ranks highest and is justly placed at the top of every other degree; and the attainment of it is subject to this stringent condition, that the candidate for it must have obtained the degree of B.A. or B.Sc. in addition to a degree in Medicine and Surgery obtained here or elsewhere. What are, then, Dr. Gray's reasons for imposing the very same stringent restrictions on men who go in for the lowest Medical degree it is difficult to understand. The Indian Medical Practitioners only demand that justice be done to the young men who graduate in the Medical Faculty of our University. To give them the diploma of Licentiate of Medicine is to lower them in public estimation. If their examination is as searching and on a level with the tests demanded in other places, I mean not only Europe, but also Calcutta and Madras, let the reward of a successful passing of such examination be what is proper and what the men would be entitled to in other parts of India or elsewhere.

Yours, &c.

M. D. BRUXELLES,

Sept. 9.

THE CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL.

IT is announced that the afternoon concert in behalf of the Cathedral High School Building Fund will be given in the Town Hall on Wednesday. The Rev. A. Goldwyer Lewis and Mr. Mant have made good use of the time which they have gained by the postponement, and they will be able to put forward an exceptionally attractive programme. We are glad to be able to announce that the hope which we expressed on the occasion of the last concert that Lady Morland, who was in the audience, would soon take a more active and more prominent part is about to be realised, she having consented to assist the object of the present concert by contributing to the programme. Mrs. MacMillan has also volunteered her assistance

ing Sweepstakes 2 G. M. To close and name the day before the race.

Hyderabad Confederacy's g a h Cruiser, 8st. 4lbs., Kendall 1
Mr. Scampton's c a g Little Wonder, 8st. 3lbs., Native 2
Captain Beatson's g a h Toocan, 8st. 4lbs., J. Robinson 3
H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Rajkote's g a g Robin Grey, 9st. 1lb., Clarke 0
Mr. Carr's ch ob m Norah, 8st. 12lbs., Thompson ... 0
Mr. S. A. W's b a h Glorious, 7st. 11lbs., Ahmed 0
Captain Steele's b a h North Star, 7st. 11lbs., Mahomed 0
Mr. C. N. C's b ag Behram, 7st. 8lbs., Greenhaugh. 0
Captain MacDougall's b a h Curactacus, 7st. 5lbs., Native 0
Mr. Framjee's b a g Hallah, 7st. 4lbs., Wood 0

Betting: 2 to 1 against Toocan. Little Wonder and Cruiser, and 6 to 1 against North Star.

A good start, and the runners went well away together. Near the hill those placed drew away from the rest and a pretty race up the straight resulted between Cruiser and Little Wonder, the former winning by a head. Time—1 min. 59½ secs.

6TH RACE.—"The Galloway Plate."—Rs. 1,000 from the Fund. For all Arabs and C. B. Galloways. Weight for age and inches. Winners once 4lbs., twice 7 lbs., offence 10 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 5 lbs., of the day 10 lbs. Horses landed after the 1st September 1886, allowed 5 lbs. extra. C. B.'s allowed 7 lbs. extra. Entrance 1st May 2 G. M., 1st July 5 G. M., 1st Sept. 10 G. M. When the races will close with a Sweepstakes of 3 G. M. for each horse declared to start. Half of the starting Sweepstakes to go to the third horse. Distance—1½ miles.

Aga Jungoo Shah's g a g Turquoise, 6st. 13lbs., Native. 1
Mr. Kismet's g a g Diglah, 8st. 11lb., Robinson 2
Mr. Cook's g a g Deerfoot, 7st. 11lbs., Dunn 3
Nawab Afsar Jung's b a g Bloodstone, 9st. 5lbs., T. Kendall 0
Mr. Maurice's g a g Velvet, 8st. 6lbs., Captain Gourau 0
Aga Moochool Shah's c a g Viscount, 7st. 12lbs., Wool 0
Mr. C. N. C's b a g Minimaster, 6st. 6lbs., Noor Mahomed 0

This race was run in the dark, and all that was seen of it was a good contest for honours between Turquoise and Diglah, which ended in a verdict for Turquoise by a length. Time—2 min. 31½ secs.

POONA RECREATION CRICKET CLUB,
VS. G. T. M. O. (G. I. P. R.) C. C.

A CRICKET match was played at Poona on Saturday the 3rd instant between the Poona Recreation Club and the Office Staff of the General Traffic Manager, G. I. P. Railway. The result was a "draw" Both teams appeared equally matched, and it would be difficult to say who would have won, had the game been played out. In the first inning the Recreation were 26 runs in advance of their opponents. George played a commendably steady game for his side, and piled up the fine score of 36 without being out. The others gave him little or no support. For the Recreation, Rowbottom was found highly serviceable on this occasion. He struck out with might and main, and in a few minutes ran up 27. Rowe played carefully, and was the next best contributor with 20. There were no less than four "ducks' eggs" made by the Recreation team, and two of the eleven contributed singles. In the second innings, George was again steadfast, and added 15, to which Clarke supplemented another 29. Harrington and Torrick were the only two, who went in and came out without scoring. Rhenius bowled in A 1 style, and did considerable damage, taking in both innings 14 wickets at a cost of 56 runs. The second innings of the Recreation was a very tame one, and 10 was the highest scored individually.

	G. T. M. O. C. C.			SECOND INNINGS	
Lake L. B. W., b Crump	5		St Healy		8
Russey ct Rowe b Crump	4		b Crump		1
George Not out	36		ct Healy b Crump		15
Clarke ct Rowe b Crump	4		ct Kitchen b Crump		29
			ct Rowbottom b Crimp		1
Bolleau ct and b Greahy	12		b Crump		7
Rice ct Crump b Greahy	0		St Healy		7
Mavers ct Crump b Greahy	0		bd Greahy		7
Rhenino ct Greahy b Crump	4		Hit Wicket		8
Harrington b Crump	1		bd Greahy		0
Torrick bd Crump	0		Not out		0
Macrington run out	1		bd Crump		0
	Byes	1		Byes	5
Total		70	Total		81

POONA RECREATION CRICKET CLUB.

FIRST INNINGS.		SECOND INNINGS.	
Pentone bd Rhenius	0	bd Rhenius	3
Smith bd Rhenius	0	bd Rhenius	0
Healy ct Lake b Rolban	17	bd Rhenius	0
Rowe bd Rhenius	20	bd Clarke	17
Crump bd Rolban	5	ct Harrington b Rhenius	1
Francis not out	18	ct Rice b Rhenius	3
Greahy bd Rolban	0	bd Rhenius	0
Robottom bd Rhenius	27	bd Clark	10
Brown bd Rhenius	0	Not out	1
Kitchin bd Rhenius	0	bd Rhenius	0
Howard ct Clarke b Rhenius	1	Not out	0
	Byes	7	Byes 5
			Wides 1
Total		96			48

Poona Recreation bowling analysis 1st innings.

	Balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.
Crump	57	34	0	5
Rowe	30	23	1	0
Greahy	30	13	3	3

G. T. M. O. C. C. bowling analysis 1st innings.

	Balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.
Rhenie	75	35	0	5
Bolban	50	30	0	3
Clarke	20	11	0	0

Poona Recreation bowling analysis 2nd innings.

	Balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.
Crump	105	38	5	0
Rowe	30	21	1	0
Greahy	62	21	2	2

G. T. M. O. C. C. bowling analysis 2nd innings.

	Balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.
Renuis	90	22	3	7
Clarke	60	20	3	2

RAINFALL ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

We are indebted to the Agent, G.I.P. Railway, for the following table of rainfall at stations along that line up to the week ending the 2nd September:—

	In. cts.		In. cts.
Jabalpur	49 29	Nasik	17 85
Bohagpur	22 34	Deolali	17 27
Ryer	22 34	Ghoti	89 14
Nimbera	22 33	Nargaon	31 51
Wardli	17 93	Wadsingaon	27 65
Jalgaon	33 67	Hudel	33 50
Sirsi	25 12	Mohol	26 66
Chalisgaon	16 93	Mohol	18 93
Mahel	39 37	Barsi Road	12 65
Pachora	31 82	Kelm	21 45
Kasoora	22 87	Jehur	9 27
Naldongri	27 98	Pomalwari	4 34
Chalisgaon	34 3	Dixal	5 27
Nandgaon	19 88	Ganowli	158 79
Manmad	14 93	Dound	14 50
Lasalgaon	13 95	Talegaon	39 7
Kherwadi	13 4		

BHOWNUGGUR-GONDAL RAILWAY.

RETURN of rainfall as registered up to 6 a.m. on 6th September 1887:—

	In. cts.		In. cts.
Ghadechi	25 79	Chuda	18 42
Songad	19 84	Chital	21 88
Dhola	23 65	Jetpur	23 0

FEW people probably ever take the trouble to master the intricacies of a Railway goods tariff. Yet many would be surprised to learn (remarks an up-country paper) how often they pay more than they need for the railway freight of goods received or sent. The overhauling of the railway receipts of a small house of business to other day disclosed the fact that nearly three hundred overcharges had been made in the course of two or three months. In another case as much as four thousand rupees was recovered in one item alone from a railway who had charged for the freight of a large consignment of iron work under the wrong class. As often as not the mistakes are occasioned by careless description on the part of the consigners of the goods tendered to the Railway companies for despatch. In any case the Goods Clerks and their subordinates cannot be accused, as far as their employers are concerned, of any laxity in the discharge of their duties.

HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJAH DOONGUR SING, Chief of Bikaneer, who was prominently before the world by reason of his quarrels with his Thakore, some four years ago, had passed away, just after the completion of his thirty third year. A Rahtor Rajput, he was temperate in the extreme in his habits and assiduous in the practice of his religion. This itself, however, was a stumbling block in his path as a ruler, for it made him unscrupulous in wringing money from his subjects for temple-building, the endowing of charitable institutions and similar objects. Shortly before his death he spent three lakhs, a third of his annual revenue, in this fashion. At the commencement of his illness he announced his adoption of his younger brother Gunga Sing, who was installed on the *gadi* with full ceremonies on the 31st ultimo. The new Chief is a boy of seven years, so that the arrangements for carrying on the administration will have to be settled between the Political Agent and the Government of India. As the grievances of the Thakurs in 1883 were of a material rather than political character, the effect of a long minority will probably be to pacify all parties, by the opportunities it will give for increasing improvement in the management of the State.

OFFENCES against the Forest Laws, and those under the Penal Code, in connexion with the Bengal forests appear to be largely on the increase, as last year there were no less than 839 cases instituted, as against 624 in the previous year. No explanation appears to have been given as to the cause of this increase, beyond the fact, to be learnt from an appendix to the report, that it chiefly took place in the Sunderbund Division. As far as the prosecution of the cases goes, it appears to have been fairly successful, as convictions were obtained in 80·2 per cent. of the cases decided by the courts. There were, however, 882 other cases which were compounded out of court and of these also no particulars are to be found in the report. The practice appears to be to return one-half of the cases, whether taken into court or compounded under the head of "other offences"; but the Lieutenant-Governor is by no means satisfied with this description, and has directed that within future reports fuller particulars are to be given.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A SPECIAL general meeting of the Corporation was held on Thursday, Sir Henry Morland presiding.

REPLY OF THE QUEEN-EMPRESS TO THE CORPORATION'S ADDRESS.

The Chairman said that he was glad to present to the Corporation the reply which her Imperial Majesty had been pleased to make to their address. He had great pleasure in commending the reply, and in drawing the attention of the Corporation to the marked consideration paid to certain clauses of their address, which were specially interpolated at the request of Mr. Jarerilal. There was also a letter written by him to Government, and a reply thereto, which he also wished to submit to the Corporation.

The Chairman in his letter to the Secretary to Government stated that, in pursuance of the permission accorded to the request of the Corporation in their letter of 20th May last, he left Bombay for London, having with him the casket and address from the Corporation on behalf of the inhabitants of Bombay for presentation to Her Majesty on the occasion of the Jubilee of her reign. When he reported his arrival at the India Office, he found that necessary measures for the presentation were already under consideration, the despatch of the Government of Bombay having been previously received, as also a telegram from the Viceroy regarding his mission. On the 30th June the chairman, who was accompanied by Mr. Barrow, the clerk of the Corporation, attended the presentation, which took place at Windsor Castle. Her Majesty graciously accepted the address, and, after minutely inspecting the casket, was pleased to express her approval of the same, and handed to the chairman her reply to the address with her autograph attached to it. The honour of knighthood was then conferred upon him by Her Majesty. The chairman tendered to H. E. the Governor and the Government of Bombay his deep sense of the honour done him in having deputed him to present the address to her Majesty and for the honour which, consequent thereon, had been conferred upon him.

The Government, in their reply to the above communication, said that H. E. the Governor in Council was highly gratified to learn that her Majesty conferred so well merited a distinction on the representative of her loyal subjects in Bombay, and graciously attached her autograph to the reply vouchsafed to the address.

The reply of her Majesty has already appeared in these columns.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee said that he was sure that every member of the Corporation must have heard the papers just read by Mr. Barrow with great satisfaction. They must have also, he was equally sure, been very much gratified to learn that her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress had been pleased to honour the Corporation by conferring upon their chairman Knighthood. (Applause.) Personally, also the chairman well deserved the honour which her Majesty had conferred upon him, and this was so well known to the members that he would not dilate longer upon the subject. There was, however, one part of her Majesty's reply to their address which, he thought, was deserving of prominent notice, as it had, he was sure, evoked most grateful feelings towards her Imperial Majesty's. It was a most happy idea which had suggested the allusion in their address to her Most Gracious Majesty Proclamation of 1858. He read with the greatest pleasure and gratification her Majesty's most gracious assurance that it would be her Majesty's earnest desire that the principles of that proclamation should be unswervingly maintained, and he, Mr Dosabhoy, had no doubt that this assurance of her Imperial Majesty's continued regard for the rights and privileges of her Majesty's Indian subjects will evoke the most grateful and loyal feelings in the whole of India. (Applause.) He then moved that the Corporation recorded with much gratification the reply which H. I. M. the Queen-Empress was gracefully pleased to hand to the chairman at Windsor Castle on the 30th June last, in response to the address of congratulation from this Municipality on the Jubilee of her reign. It afforded the Corporation much satisfaction to hear that her Imperial Majesty had been pleased to do it honour in the person of the chairman by conferring upon him the honour of knighthood. That a copy of her Majesty's reply be forwarded to Government as requested.

Mr. Hakim, in seconding the resolution, said that the proposer had expressed in eloquent terms their feelings of satisfaction and gratitude for the reply which her Gracious Majesty had been pleased to vouchsafe to them. The excellent treatment which Indians had received in England at the hands of the Queen-Empress was not a little due to the influence which H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught exercised on her Majesty. It was a happy idea on the part of the Duke of Connaught to have accepted service in India, which had, indeed, formed a connecting link between England and India.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

THE STREET IMPROVEMENT NEAR PINJRAPOLE.

Mr. K. N. Kabraji, in accordance with his notice of motion, proposed:—"That with reference to the purchase of land belonging to Mr. Mulji Bhawanidas Bharbhaya, near the Pinjrapole, sanctioned by the Town Council at their meeting on the 10th instant, the chairman of this Corporation be requested to send for all the papers and proceedings relating to that transaction and to lay them before a meeting of the Corporation at an early opportunity for discussion. That, pending further consideration of the matter, the chairman of the Town Council be requested to be so good as to stop carrying out the purchase of the land in question as the transaction appears to this meeting to be open to serious objection when considering the extremely high rate paid for the ground as against the doubtful utility of the improvement. That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Town Council and to the Municipal Commissioner." He said that the resolution sought full and reliable information on the subject of the purchase of the property in question. He promised at the outset that, if he was convinced of the justice of the transaction, and of the importance and utility of the street improvement in question, he would be the first to support the action of the Town Council and to withdraw from the position he had taken in the matter. He assured the Corporation that he had no prejudice or bias in the matter. The piece of the land in question admeasured 169 square yards, and was situated in a corner of the Pinjrapole street near the junction of two roads, for the purchase of which the Town Council had sanctioned about Rs. 100 per square yard, the total cost, amounting to Rs. 16,000 including certain charges and costs of conveyance. Mr. Mulji, besides, retained a small portion of the ground for passage towards another property of his situated a little behind the land in question. The price which the Municipality proposed to pay Mr. Mulji for his property could only be realised if they were living in a dream-land. It was a fancy and a speculative price for a property, the utility of which for the purposes of street improvement was extremely doubtful. He admitted that the Bhooleshwar Road, which was in front of the land, was a very crowded thoroughfare as it branched off to some of the most frequented parts of the town.

Sir Frank Souter, interrupting the speaker, asked whether the Town Council having once sanctioned the purchase, it was now competent for the Corporation to cancel the same. If they could, it was a question might go on, but, if to the contrary, it was simply a waste of time. He submitted the Corporation had under the act no power in the matter, the Town Council having accorded their sanction to the transaction.

The Chairman said he had himself some doubts as to the propriety of that subject being discussed in the Corporation. Mr. Charles, the Commissioner, submitted the question to their solicitors, who were of opinion that it was perfectly open to the Corporation to discuss the matter, but they could not pass any resolution affecting the decision of the Council. The Corporation might pass any resolution on the action of the Council, but he could not upset their decision.

Mr. Kabraji, continuing, said that the land in question was situated in a corner leading to the back gate of Pinjrapole and also to a small lane where there was not much vehicular or passenger traffic. Although the street itself was often crowded, there was not so much traffic near the corner on which the main portion of the property was situated. Lands and landed properties were recently sold in the Forbes, Church Gate and Medows Streets in the Fort, which was the most valuable part of the town, and they never fetched more than Rs. 50 or Rs.60 per square yard. Plots of ground on the Esplanade were sold for Rs. 30 per square yard. The speaker then gave a long list of properties situated in the Bhooleshwar, Girgaum Back Road, Moombadevi, and other localities, which did not fetch even a quarter, or in some cases, an eighth, of the rate recently sanctioned by the Town Council. He particularly drew the attention of the Corporation to the fact that a piece of ground situated on the Pinjrapole road itself, not very far from the property in question, was purchased by the Council about two years ago for Rs. 7 per square yard, and several other pieces of land on the Bhooleshwar Road, where that property was situated, did not fetch more than Rs. 10 to Rs. 20 per square yard. The last named prices were actually sanctioned by the Town Council, and the value offered for a set-back to the immediate neighbour of Mr. Muljee's property was not more than Rs. 15 per square yard. Mr. Kabraji did not for one moment dispute the authority of the Town Council in the matter of the purchase of the land, but he thought that it was the duty of the Corporation to see that the Town Council was not duped or misled, though unintentionally, into parting with the rate-payers' money of which they were the custodians. He was sure that the Municipal Commissioner and those who supported him in his views would court rather than shirk inquiry.

Mr. K. M. Shroff seconded the resolution. He could not imagine what induced the Town Council to go in for the purchase of that plot at such an exorbitant price. Four members of the Town Council, including the chairman (Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee) opposed the purchase. The chairman of the Council, for whose great knowledge they had all very great respect, had formed his colleagues that it was not desirable to purchase that piece of ground. Colonel Merewether, who visited the locality in question, also gave his vote against the purchase. Mr. Khote who had devoted his attention to local affairs for nearly a quarter of a century, and who was expected to know more of these things than most of the members of the Council and the Corporation, was also against sanctioning the purchase of the ground. And last, though not least, Dr. Cowasjee, whose professional practice took him so often to the locality, set his face strongly against the transaction. He (Mr. Shroff) could not help express his surprise at one of the native members of the Town Council, who had always the sympathy of the ratepayers with him, and who was a consistent advocate of economy, voting for the purchase of the property at such an exorbitant price. If that member had voted in favour of the minority, the chairman's casting vote would have settled the matter a right, and there would have been no unpleasant discussion, as they recently had, upon the question. He thought that the power given to the Town Council in the matter of set-backs was a dangerous experiment.

Mr. Charles, the acting Municipal Commissioner, said that he had to deal in that matter with the Town Council, because it was that body only who could give him the necessary sanction for purpose of buying that land. The Council had given him the necessary sanction, and, in pursuance of their order, he was at present negotiating with Mr. Mulji. The only question that remained to be decided was the question of title. Till the Town Council altered their resolution, he was bound by it. It would be a disastrous confusion in the affairs of the Municipality if the authority empowered by law to settle the question had to frequently alter their resolution, especially in set-back cases. They must have some finality in these transactions. He could not be expected to enter into negotiations with parties, if the resolution of the Town Council was every time open to revision and cancellation. If the Council now failed to carry out the transaction, it was quite possible that Mr. Mulji might sue the Municipality for damages. Whichever way the Council resolved, he was perfectly willing to carry out their wishes.

Sir Frank Souter observed that inasmuch as the Corporation had no power to cancel, or in any way interfere with, the purchase of the land, no discussion should take place upon the question.

Captain Selby said that the Corporation had a right to inquire how the Town Council had exercised its authority in the matter. Discussion upon the question could not be stopped. The solicitors were of opinion that the subject could be discussed by the Corporation.

The Chairman observed that the Corporation had the power to discuss the matter.

Sir Frank Souter thought the discussion was altogether unprecedented ever since the creation, so to speak, of the Corporation. He further thought that the resolution, and the discussion evoked upon it, contained reflections upon the Town Council and the Commissioner, who recommended the purchase of the property. He failed to see if any good could possibly be done by such a discussion. The Corporation had no power whatever to reverse or cancel the sanction accorded by the Council, and unless, therefore, there was a strong reason to believe that there was something underhand, or that something improper had occurred in the purchase of the property, the matter should be put into the hands of the police and not in the hand of the Corporation. (Laughter and applause.) He was sorry that such a discussion was permitted.

Mr. Eknath Khote, who was in favour of Mr. Kabrajee's resolution, observed that the vehicular and passenger traffic in the locality in question was not so heavy as it was alleged to be. He thought that the purchase made of the property was perfectly unnecessary.

The Hon. P. M. Mehta suggested that it was desirable to omit altogether the second part of Mr. Kabrajee's proposal. It seemed to him that at the present stage the Corporation could not do more than asks for such information as the Town Council were willing to it with regard to the grounds which induced them to go into the purchase of the land. Until they received from the Town Council all the papers connected with that purchase, it would not be proper for them to pass any positive opinion as to the desirability or undesirability of that transaction. (Hear, hear.) Taking that view of the matter, he (Mr. Mehta) asked Mr. Kabrajee if he would drop the second para of his resolution, otherwise he would propose as amendment confining himself to the first para of the resolution, which was simply to request the chairman to ask the Town Council to lay before the Corporation all papers and documents connected with the transaction.

Mr. Kabrajee objected to the whole of the second para to be omitted.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta proceeded to say that he would briefly give reasons which induced him to support such a modified proposition which he proposed to lay before the meeting. He quite admitted, as Sir Frank Souter had very properly pointed out, that if the discussion was directed towards ordering or calling upon the Town Council to cancel the transaction which they had entered into, the discussion by the Corporation upon the same would be futile, because the power of purchasing the land was vested in the Council, and it was absolutely within their right to do so. While admitting the entire power of the Town Council to enter into such a transaction, he welcomed as a very healthy sign this movement of questioning or discussing the transaction of the Town Council entered into in pursuance of that power. (Hear, hear.) As a safeguard in respect to the powers under the Act of the Town Council and the Commissioner their transactions should be open to the fullest criticism and discussion by the Corporation. (Hear, hear.) He did not concur with Sir Frank Souter when he said that it reflected upon the Town Council and the Commissioner. So far from regarding it as a reflection upon the Commissioner or the Town Council, he (Mr. Mehta) considered it as a very healthy sign that they should discuss as to the propriety or desirability of the transaction, and see if the Town Council had properly exercised their judgment in the matter. (Hear, hear.) The Corporation would remember that when they last passed the budget grant for set-backs, the amount put down for it was a lakh of rupees. At that time he expressed himself very strongly on the subject, and the Corporation cut down the amount to forty thousand rupees. It was then stated that the forty thousand rupees were given for small set-backs for which about two or three or four thousand rupees were required, and if the Council required larger amounts for more extensive set-backs it was desirable that they should go to the Corporation for such amounts. Mr. Mehta said that without passing for one moment upon any of the views, and then bowed him all the papers he had in connection with the property. In order to verify it, he (the Commissioner) went to the Collector of Bombay, and got from him the original of the deed of sale. The Commissioner then explained at some length to the Coporation why he did not put the Act into force, but recommended the Council to make a purchase of the property by mutual consent. He said that in 1885 the Chief Presidency Magistrate decreed Rs. 106 for a square yard of ground, measuring 117 yards, situated in Shaik Memon Street. In 1881 the Chief Magistrate awarded Rs. 150 per square yards, in Ash Lane in the Fort. The Commissioner then gave instances of properties which had very recently risen in value about 50 per cent. in different parts of the town. As to the locality in question being very much crowded, he said he posted a man there recently for twelve hours, and he reported to him that no less than thirty-seven thousand people and three thousand carts and vehicles passed that road during that time. He considered this to be a very heavy traffic.

Mr. Muljee Bhawanidas observed that since it had been stated that a fancy price was given for his property, he wished to draw the attention of the Corporation to the fact that he had paid the same price for the property in question. The value of property on the Bhooleshwar Road had considerably increased. For instance, on the 8th July, 1886, one Bai Soora, wife of Vrizbhookandas Nagardas, purchased from one Bal Bapoo, a Fazandari land containing 159 square yards for Rs. 22,500. The land, exclusive of the building, which was a very old one, had cost the owner upwards of Rs. 100 per square yard, and was now offered at a profit of some Rs. 3,000. The executor of the late Morarbhoy Vrizbhookandas as mortgagee sold by auction a piece of land about 180 square yards, on the Bhooleshwar Road, for Rs. 17,125, which came to about Rs. 92 per square yard. One Vulbubdas Bhugwandas owned about 120 square yards of vacant land in Bhoiwada, and he was offered Rs. 16,000 for it, but he declined to sell it for the price. The rate was about Rs. 133 per square yard. Mr. Muljee gave other instances with the names of owners and particulars of the properties, showing that land in certain parts of the native town were now sold at no less than Rs. 100 per square yard. He corroborated the statement of the Commissioner that for his part he was quite unwilling to sell the property. He assured the Corporation that he had not at all been benefited by the transaction, he having sold his property for the same price, including costs and other charges, for which he had purchased it.

Mr. Hormusjee Dadajee asked that supposing the Municipal Commissioner was not particularly desirous of purchasing the property, would Mr. Muljee withdraw from the transaction? Mr. Muljee's reply to his question would solve the whole difficulty.

The Municipal Commissioner said he was quite in the hands of the Town Council.

Mr. Muljee said that Mr. Hormusjee as a lawyer ought to know that he could not reply to his question publicly put to him in the Corporation.

Major Martin said that he would support Mr Mehta's amendment for the reason that, if Mr. Kabrajee's motion was passed, it would be tantamount to a vote of want of confidence in the Town Council and the Commissioner. The Corporation had no evidence before them which was sufficient to enable them to pass any opinion one way or the other upon the action of the Town Council. Another reason for his being in favour of the amendment was, that as the action of the Town Council had been criticised, they should have a chance of saying whether they had acted judiciously or not in the transaction.

Mr. Kabrajee then replied on the whole debate. He disclaimed any personality in the matter, and said that he had brought forward the proposal in the interest of and for the future good of the Corporation. He observed that the recent rise in the rates of properties was due in the main to speculation.

Mr. Mehta's amendment was then put to the vote and carried, 19 members voting for and 6 against it.

As soon as the amdndment was declared to be carried, the Municipal Commissioner handed over all the papers in connection with the transaction to the chairman.

The Chairman asked the meeting if he should get the papers printed and circulated among the members of the Corporation.

Colonel Merewether warmly protested against printing the papers, which, he said, would be a pure waste of money.

Mr. Hakim suggested that the papers should be laid on the table for inspection and perusal by members who chose to do so.

Mr. Kabrajee proposed that the papers should be printed and circulated.

The further discussion of tha mattes then terminated

LOAN FOR THE COST OF NEW WATER MAINS.

On the motion of Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, seconded by Captain Selby, the following resolution was carried unanimously:—"That, as recommended by the Town Council sanction be given to the raising of a loan of Rs. 85,000, to provide for the cost of the new water mains for Frere Road (as sanctioned by the Corporation on the 26th May 1887) to be repaid sixty years from date of the issue of debentures.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley presides at the fourth Criminal Sessions of the High Court which commences this morning. Six cases, implicating twice as many prisoners, have been committed for trial—one by Mr. Andling, magistrate of Belgaum, two by Mr. Crawley-Boevey, one by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee and two by Mr. Ryan. Nine of the prisoners are Hindus, one Mahomedan, one Native-Christian, and one European. There is one case of murder; one of causing death by an act done with intent to cause miscarriage; one of criminal misappropriation of property; one of criminal breach of trust; one of housebreaking and thefts and one of ordinary theft. The following is a summary of the calender:—

1. Caitan Manual Pereira and James Johnstone, committed by Mr. J. C. Andling, magistrate of Belgaum, for causing death by an act done with intent to cause miscarriage.
2. Shripad Cutchra, committed by Mr. Crawley-Boevey, for criminal misappropriation of property.
3. Vishnoo Hirree, committed by Mr. Ryan, for murder.
4. Nowsha Chimnajee, committed by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, for theft.
5. Abba Laxmon, *alias* Awdia, Aunta Balloo, Mahadoo Fuckeer, Mohideen Lalmahomed, Dhira Poona, and Chunda Hanson, committed by Mr. Crawley-Boevey, for house-breaking and theft, and dishonestly recieving stolen property.
6. Vithaldas Bhikanchund, committed by Mr. Ryan, for criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 1,885-15 as.

LIST OF RESIDENTS.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY.

a Mr J Lyons, Banda, N-W P.
a Mr F Stokes, Allahabad.
a Capt Sandwith, 8th Regt.
a Mr L Mont-Clar, Poona.
Mr Antonio Lisboa, Goa.
a Mr G M Philips, Thanna.
a Mr J H Clabley, Thanna.
a Mr C W Simson, Karachi.
a Capt and Mrs M Muir, Secunderabad.
Mr M Vieira, Goa.
a Mr Dawson, England.
a Surg Bateson, England.
a Mr G K Remington, England.
a Lieut J Moss and D L I, Poona.
a Mrs W W Baker.
a Lieut-Col H C Adams, 2nd O L Inf, Benares.
a Mr C M Davies, Nagpur.
a Mr H S Davies, Nagpur.
a Surg G McKee, Nagpur.
a Mr R Parel, Paris.
a Mr R Warnerford, England.
a Mr and Mrs Arbuthnot, England.
a Mr S J Sargant, Lanouli.
a Mr R W Campion, Lanouli.
a Mr G S Forbes, CS, Delhi
a Mr and Mrs Thomas.
a Mrs C A Bussel.
Lieut E Wilkins, Neemuch.
Mr F H Harrison.
Lieut-Col H G Carleton, Delhi.
Capt P R Newbury, Rookee.
Capt O R Young, England.
Major J W Hunter, Pol Dept, Kattyawar.
Capt Gill, England.
Capt McDugal, England.
Mr G Mackenzie, Bombay.
Mr F Place, Bombay.
Surg-Maj O'Brien, Mhow.
Lieut J Davidson RA, Bombay.
a Lieut D V Townshend, C-I Horse.
Mr G Thomson, Bombay.
Mr G Hardock, Bombay.
Mr St Boggs, Bombay.
Mr E Bachruch, Bombay.
Mr D Rae, Bombay.
Lieut H Stanford, RA, Bombay.
Mr G Treasher, Bombay.
Mr and Mrs Blackburn, Bombay.
Mr R G Webb, Bombay.
Mr J H Jervis, Bombay.
Mr R T Coggan, Bombay.
a Mr N P Adams, Bombay.
Mr R Will, Bombay.
Capt Blight, s s Britannia.
Capt Smith.

Residents left during the week mark (*d*) thus.

DIVINE SERVICES.

14TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, SEPTEMBER 11.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion (Choral)—Hymns 260, 315 and 199.
4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by the Rev. F. N. Hill.—Hymns 38 and 303.
Anthem.—I will sing of Thy power.—Sullivan.
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m. and Evensong at 4-45 p.m.
7-15 a.m.—Thursday—Usual Celebration.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion.

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION, ESPLANADE, FOR HOLY TRINITY CHURCH.

7-45 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion and Sermon.—Hymns 241, 164 and 319.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 210, 281 and 19.
The offertories for church expenses and poor relief.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7-30 a.m.—(Choral) and Sermon.
5 p.m.—Children's Service, and Sermon.
6 p.m.—Evensong, Children's Service and Sermon, by Rev. E. F. Brown, of the Oxford Mission, at Calcutta.
Alms for the poor.

Week days.

6-30 a.m.—Matins.
7 a.m.—Eucharist.
8 p.m.—Evensong.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

11 a.m.—Morning Service, Celebration of Holy Communion and Sermon.—Hymns 179 and 260.
6 p.m.—Evening Service and Sermon.—Hymns 230, 290 and 223.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, KAMATIPURA.

4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.—Hymns 278, 305 and 210.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.

7 a.m.—Holy Communion.
7-30 a.m.—Matins and Sermon.
5 p.m.—Children's Service
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Anthem.—"Lord of all power and might."

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, and Sermon.—Hymns 337 and 261.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 136, 451 and 19.

Wednesday, September 14.

6 p.m.—Prayer Meeting.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH.

Colaba Causeway.

7 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Rev. G. W. Clutterback.
4 p.m.—Sunday School.

Byculla, Parel Road.

9 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Mr. Francis Patell.
4 p.m.—Sunday School.

Parel, Elphinstone Road.

9 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Mr. John Staples.
4 p.m.—Sunday School.
Cordial invitation to all.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

9 a.m.—B. B. and C. I. Railway Institute, Parel.
6 p.m.—St. Andrew's Church, Fort.
Hymns 11, 170 and 248; Chant 2, Par. 33.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held on board the s. s. Clan Graham in the Prince's Dock on Sunday morning, at eleven o'clock. Captain, Officers, Engineers, Seamen and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted, come and bring your friends.

PENDING the receipt of orders from her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, the Supreme Government has sanctioned the continuation of the appointment of Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.

DR. LEITNER ON THE NATIVES OF INDIA AND GOVERNMENT SERVICE.

IN the discussion which followed the reading of Mr. A. K. Connell's paper on the Indian Civil Service and the further admission of Natives of India, recently before the East India Association, Dr. Leitner made the following observations:—

President, ladies and gentlemen,—May I ask you for a moment to descend from poetry to prose—from eloquence to facts, and to the somewhat dry detail that knowledge is apt to interfere between itself and first principles. Our President has alluded to the fact that I have had some experience in connection with the cause of education in India. I do not know whether he still remembers that as early as 1860 he was the means of creating a better social intercourse between the natives and Europeans on the lines which I then ventured to submit to him in consequence of the necessity which I feel of bringing the two into greater contact with one another. But whereas from 1854 to 1882 I had the task of pointing out that being black was not a disadvantage, since 1882 I have occasionally had to bring forward the equally important fact that being white is not a disadvantage. I have had to point out that "Indian opinion" is a vague term just the same as to speak of "European opinion" would be the vaguest of terms. If you come to think of the vastness of India, you have to approach every question advocated by a native of that great Continent with the inquiry, "Who is who?"—of what particular caste, what particular race, what are the traditions that govern him; and, giving him the full benefit of that knowledge, receiving what he says with the greatest respect, still you must limit your opinion by those particular circumstances; otherwise you may be taking as "Indian opinion" what would be equivalent to taking as European opinion, say, the opinion of a Portuguese peasant, as contrasted with that of a British nobleman, say on Glanstone's last utterance. To begin with, the whole of Europe, educated as it is, may not know of that utterance—it is possible to conceive this—whereas in India the races are so different, the interests are so varied, that with every wish and desire to do the best for the peoples of India we are bound to ask, "Who is who?" From that point of view, I find myself in some conflict with my honourable friend Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, than whom there can be no greater well-wisher of India—but a well-wisher of what part of India, and educated in what particular training, and representing what particular section of the community of India? He represents the sober-mined educated community of Bombay, in which the ancient moorings have not been entirely lost sight of, and in which reverence for existing associations still combines a regard for ancient culture with the freedom of action of modern requirements. It is not a province in which the aristocracy is so prominent as elsewhere, but there, as elsewhere, what entitles people to rule is power, character, loyalty to the Government, and

CALCUTTA COMMERCIAL.

CALCUTTA, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1887.

BANKS AND FINANCIAL COMPANIES.

STOCKS.	Paid Rs.	½ year's Divd.	Quotation Rs.
gra Bank, Ld.	£10	2 p.ct.	125
gra Savings' Bank	100	5 p.ct.	125
llahabad Bank, Ld.	100	7½ p.ct.	186
lliance Bank of Simla... ...	100	5 p.ct.	146
ank of Bengal	500	5 p.ct.	872½
ank of Upper India	100	5 p.ct.	140
omi. L. M. Bank, Madras ...	100	4 p.ct.	10pr
elhi & London Bank	£25	nil.	150n
imalaya Bank, Ld.	100	5 p.ct.	120
ussorie Bank, Ld.	100	4½ p.ct.	110
ational Bank of India... ...	£12½	2½ p.ct.	122
adh Commercial Bank	100	5 p.ct.	103
hilkund Kumaon	100	4½ p.ct.	100
mla Bank Corporation	325	3 p.ct.	...
nov. S. Bank (Agra)... ...	100	4 p.ct.	70

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

gra Pressing Co.	100	6 ad-int.		...
gricultural Phosphates ...	100	y 10 p.ct		34
lipore Coal Co....	100	nil.		120
rakan Oil Co.	Rs. 9	.....		Nml.
siatic Jute Co., Ld.	100	nil.		Lqdn.
ally Paper Mills Co.	£10	5 p. ct.		145
arnagore Jute Factory ...	£10	nil.		94
engal Coal Co., Ld.	1000	7 p. ct.		1,550
Baragunda Copper (preference A shares)	s12-6	.....		13
o. Deferred B Shares ...	£1	.....		7½
engal Ice Manfg. Co.	100	nil.		65
Do. Mills Co., Ld.	£100	2½ p.ct.		1,200
Do. Silk Co., Ld.	100	y 7 p. ct.		45
Do. Telephone Co.	100	88 p. ct.		50
onded Warehouse	445	Rs 10p.ah		270x
owrah Cotton Mills	100	3 p. ct.		73
udge-Budge J. Mills	80	nil.		85
urrakur Coal Co.	100	10 p. ct.		130x
alcutta Central Press	100	y 15 p.ct.		105
alcutta Hydraulic	100	nil.		55
Do. Steam Co.	100	6 p. ct.		109
Do. Tramways Co.	£10	y 2 p. ct.		85
anperdown P. Co., Ld. ...	100	5 p.ct.		101x
anal Press Co.	100	nil.		85
arew & Co., Ld. (Sugar) ...	100	5 p. ct.		95x
awnpur Cotton Mills Co. ...	100	5 p. ct.		115
Do. Woollen Mills ...	50	5 p.ct.		61x
hitpur Hydraulic P.	100	nil.		52
rown Brewery Musuri	100	y 7 p.ct.		105
rystal Ice Co., Ld.	100	nil.		80
ehpeeling Himalayan Ry. Co...	100	3 p.ct.		90x
Do. & K. Hotel Co.	100	.....		34n
eoghur Ry. Co., Ld.	100	2½ p. ct.		92
Do. Mining Co., Ld.	10	.....		¼
unbar Cotton Mills	100	nil.		49
gerton Woollen Mills Co., Ld...	100	5 p. ct.		100
mpress Ind Cotton Co., Ld. ...	500	4 p. ct.		400
quitable Coal Co., Ld.	250	nil.		140
ort Gloster Jute Manufacturing.	100	nil.		37
obra Tannery Co., Ld.	100	nil.		95
oosery Cotton Mills	200	6 p. ct.		218
ouripore Co., Ld.	100	3 p. ct.		108
reat Eastern Hotel	100	2½ p. ct.		90
ooghly Mills Co., Ld.... ...	75	nil.		7d
owrah Docking Co.	500	Rs.5 p.sh.		115
Do. Mills Co., Ld.	100	4 p. ct.		95
adia G. S. N. Co., Ld.	100	6 p. ct.		92
heel Pressing Co., Ld.	100	nil.		Lqdn.x
amerhatty Jute Mills... ...	50	5 p. ct.		105
angra V. S. Co., Ld.	100	y 10 p.ct.		110
ankmarrah C.	53	nil.		... x
ahore Tramway Co.	100	.....		110
anding & Shipping Co... ...	100	9 p. ct.		59
yell & Co., Ld., Allahabad ...	100	y 19 p. ct.		90
orrison E. & Co., Naini Tal ...	100	.....		60
uir Mills Co., Cotton	200	7 p. ct.		290x
urree Brewery Co., Ld. ...	100	y 10 p.ct.		150
aini Tal Brewery Co., Ld. ...	100	y 12 p.ct.		125
asmyth's Pat. Press	100	nil.		65
ew Beerbhoom Coal	100	6 p. ct.		105
rissa Coasting S. N.	75	nil.		50d
anters Stores and Agency Co., Ld.	£10	3 p. ct.		£11
ajmahal Stone Co.	100	y 5½ p. ct.		75
amkistopore Press	100	nil.		35
aneegunge Coal Assn.	100	y 5 p. ct.		48
iverside Press Co.	90	nil.		22
. Scott Thomson & Co.... ...	500	2½ p. ct.		240
cindia Paper Mills Co... ...	£1	.....		Nml.
Do. Vendors Shares... ...	£1	.....		Nml.
eebpore Jute Manfg.	100	nil.		73
rand Bank Press Co.	100	nil.		51
arkessur Railway Co.	100	2½ p. ct.		103
haghur Paper Mills	100	5 p. ct.		98
nion Jute Co., Ld.	75	10 p. ct.		30
Watson's Patent Press	100	6 p. ct.		84

TEA COMPANIES' SHARES.

(Yearly)

dulpore Terai (Darij.) ...	100	nil.	‡	20
mlcable (Assam)	100	nil.	‡	Lqdn.
mluckie	100	5 p. ct.		60
reuttipore (Cachar)	100	6 p. ct.		50
ssam Company	180	10 p. ct.		530
aintbarrie Tea Co., Ld. ...	100	nil	‡	100
alasun (Darjeeling)	100	5 p. ct.		70
engal (Cachar)...	100	3 p. ct.	‡	40
Do. contributory	80	3 p. ct.	‡	30
ishnath (Assam)	200	4 p. ct.	‡	90
Do. contributory	100	4 p. ct.	‡	45
orelli (Assam)	£10	5 p. ct.		165
urkholah (Cachar)	100	2 p. ct.		25
entral (Cachar)	200	3 p. ct.	‡	102
Do. Terai (Darj.)	100	nil.	‡	32
handypore (Cachar)	100	nil.	‡	28
herra (Cachar)	£10	.....		50
hota Nagpore	100	nil.	‡	24
humta Tea Co.	100	2 p. ct.	‡	15
ocheela (Cachar)	100	nil.	‡	16
uttecherra (Cachar)	100	nil.	‡	100
arg. Tea & Cinchona	100	8 p. ct.	‡	100
ehing (Assam)	90	3 p. ct.	‡	31
ehra Doon	100	5 p. ct.	‡	45
ejoo (Assam)	£10	4½ p. ct.		110
oomsi & Parbutia (Assam) ...	100	2½ p.ct.	‡	50
hunsiri	100	nil.	‡	95
oom Dooma, Ordinary ...	£10	6½ p. ct.		136x.
Do. do. A...	£10	8 p. ct.	‡	156
Do. do. B	£10	6 p. ct.	‡	168
urrung (Assam)	100	3 p. ct.	‡	32
astern Cachar	100	nil.	‡	20
ast India Assam & Cachar ...	100	nil.	‡	28
ndrgram (Cachar)	£10	.....		Nml.
ielle (Darjeeling)	100	5 p. ct.		53
ood Hope Tea Co.	100	28 p. ct.		190
oomtee Tea	100	nil.	‡	100
owhatty (Assam)	100	.....		Lqdn.
rob (Assam)	100	nil.	‡	12
yabaree (Darjeeling)	95	nil.	‡	41
olta (Kangra)	100	5 p.ct.	‡	65
oolmaree (Assam)	100	15 p. ct.		100
oolungorie (Assam)	100	3 p. ct.	‡	31
opetown	100	6 p.ct.	‡	100
Do. contributory	100	5 p.ct.	‡	100
otewar (Chota Nagpore) ...	100	...		100
unwal (Assam)	£10	3 p.ct.		100
ndian Terai	500	ad int.	‡	460
ringmara (Cachar)	100	13 p. ct.	‡	100
etinga Val (Cachar)	100	7½ p. ct.	‡	63
hansie Tea Assn., Ld.	£5	10 p. ct.		88
inglam Darjeeling	100	nil.	‡	92
okai (Assam)	£10	10 p. ct.		150
alacherra (Cachar)	100	nil.	‡	18
amptie Gwalhe (Assam) ...	100	nil.		par.
hobong (Assam) A	100	10 p. ct.	‡	105
Do. do. B	100	4 p. ct.	‡	105
ornafuli (Chittg.)	60	nil.	‡	45
ousanie	100	.....		Nml.
unchunpore (Cachar)	100	nil.	‡	12
urseong & Darjeeling	250	nil.	‡	70
Do. contributory	200	nil.	‡	60
uttal (Cachar)	100	16 p. ct.	‡	198
akatoora (Sylhet)	100	2½ p.ct.	‡	32
eesh River (W. Doears) ...	100	4 p. ct.	‡	par.
ongview (Dar.)	100	3½ p. ct.	‡	53
oobah	100	10 p. ct.	‡	110
ower Assam	£7½	nil.	‡	5
Do. Darjeeling	100	nil.	‡	Nml.
uckimpore, Assam	£10	6 p. ct.		60
ajagram (Cachar)	100	nil.	‡	20
esai Tea Co.	100	8 p. ct.	‡	101
im Tea Co.	100	11 p. ct.	‡	90
ohargang Tea Co.	100	2 p. ct.	‡	25
unacherra (Cachar)	100	nil.	‡	15
Do. contributory	90	nil.	‡	11
oran, Assam	80	.....		30d.
othola, Assam	100	14 p. ct.		100
Do. contributory	90	14 p. ct.		90
unjha (Darjg. Tea)	100	nil.	‡	50
ungledye, Assam Tea	£10	nil.	‡	...
ew Gola Ghat, Assam	£10	.....		Lqdn.
ew Mutual (Cachar)... ...	100	11 p. ct.	‡	100
orth Western Cachar	100	2½ p. ct.		28
hoenix of (Cachar)	85	nil.	‡	27
ankabaree (Darjg.)	100	6 p. ct.	‡	52
ashok (Darjeeling)	100	nil.	‡	100
hoolbaree Tea C., Ld.	100	9 p. ct.		80
uttareah (Sylhet)	100	nil.	‡	40
ajabaree (Assam)	100	5 p. ct.	‡	40
ing Tong (Darjg.)	100	nil.	‡	35
ungmatee (Cachar)... ...	100	4 p. ct.	‡	58
unglee Rungliot	100	ad int.		95x.
agmootia (Assam)	100	nil.	‡	Nml
apakati Tea Co.	100	7 p. ct.	‡	110
econd Mutual, Cachar ...	50	8 p. ct.	‡	4-5d
econd Fallodhi	100	3 p. ct.	‡	45
elim Tea Co., Ld.	100	2 p. ct.	‡	40
ingbhili & Murmah	100	7 p. ct.	‡	80
ingell (Darjeeling)	100	4 p. ct.	‡	43
ingle Tea Co.	100	.....		100
ingtom Tea Co., Ld.	100	4 p. ct.	‡	108
oom (Darjeeling)	100	6 p. ct.	‡	75
pringside (Darjeeling)	100	6 p. ct.		65
ungoo River (Chittg.)	100	nil.	‡	16
eendarrea (Darjg.)	100	2 p. ct.	‡	26
eesta Valley (Darjg.)	100	5 p. ct.		85
ing Ling (Darjeeling)... ...	100	8 p. ct.	‡	102
ingri Tea Co., Ld.	100	2½ p. ct.	‡	101
ukvar (Darjeeling)	200	6 p. ct.	‡	140
pper Assam	£10	nil.	‡	15
Washabarie W. Doears	100	.....		...

ad.-int. Ad-interim dividend on crop of 1886

*=Total dividend on crop of 1886.

†=Total dividend on crop of 1885.

~=Dividend for the year.

b=Buyers.

s=Sellers.

w=Wanted.

x=Exclusive of dividend.

n=Nominal.

r=Rupees per share.

5 p.c. cont., guaranteed for 5 years.

GOVERNMENT LOANS.

4	Per Cent. Promissory Notes	Rs.	98	10
4½	Per Cent. of 1870 (1885)	„	100	6
4½	Per Cent. of 1878-79 (1893)		102	8
4½	Per Cent. of 1879 (1893) (New loan)		102	8
4½	Per Cent. of 1879 (1893) (Coupon)			

DEBENTURES OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

7	Per Cent. 1886 (1891) Alipore Coal	...103	0	
8	Per Cent. 1882 (1887) Asiatic	...Nom.		
7	Per Cent. 1882 (1888) Bowreah Cotton	...102	0	
7	Per Cent. (1887 1892) Calcutta S. N. Co	102	0	
8	Per Cent. 1882 (1892) Canal Press	...103	0	
7	Per Cent. 1887 (1892) Cawn. Cotton Mills	104	0	
5	Per Cent. 1881 (1891) Darj. Him. Ry. ...	98	0	
5	Per Cent. 1881 (1896) Do. do. ...	98	0	
7	Per Cent. 1883 (1888) Dunbar Cotton	...100	0	
7	Per Cent. 1883 (1888) Eastern Cachar Tea	100	0	
8	Per Cent. 1884 (1893) Fort Gloster Jute	103	0	
8	Per Cent. ... ... Goosery Jute Mills	100	0	
7	Per Cent. 1882 (1887) Hooghly Mills	...103	0	
7	Per Cent. 1883 (1888) Howrah Mills	...102	0	
6	Per Cent. 1881 (1888) do. (New issue)	...101	0	
7	Per Cent. 1884 (1899) Inland Flotilla	...108	0	
7	Per Cent. 1886 (1890) India General	...103	0	
8	Per Cent. 1879 (1889) Kurseong Darj. Tea	103	0	
8	P. Ct. 1887 (1890-92) Ranegunge Coal,	103	0	
1	Per Cent. 1881 (1888) Sapakati Tea	...103	0	
8	Per Cent. 1884 (1894) Selim Tea	...103	0	
8	Per Cent. 1880 (1890) Sing & Murmah	...104	0	
7	Per Cent. 1885 (1895) TitaghurPaperMills	105	0	

MADRAS MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

5 Per Cent. of 1881 (1912) Rs. 100 0 Noml.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6	Per Cent. of 1867 (1887) ...	Nominal		
6	Per Cent. of 1870 (1889) ...	104	0	
6	Per Cent. of 1872 (1891) ...	104	8	
5	Per Cent. of 1878 (1908) ...	103	4	
5	Per Cent. of 1884-85(1905) ...	103	4	
5	Per Cent. of 1885-6 (1915) ...	103	8	
5	Per Cent. of 1886-87(1916) ...	103	12	
4½	Per Cent. of 1882 (1902) ...	96	8	

CALCUTTA PORT TRUST DEBENTURES.

4½	Per Cent. of 1881	97	8	
5½	Per Cent. of 1886	106	12	

BANK OF BENGAL 21st July 1887 Rate of interest for on demand loans—4 per cent.

MYSORE GOVERNMENT DEBENTURES OF 1882.

5 Per Cent. for 20 years (1902) Rs. 100 0

RANGOON MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

5½	Per Cent. of 1881 (1888)	Rs.	102	0
5½	Per Cent. of 1881 (1892)	„	102	4
5½	Per Cent. of 1881 (1896)	„	102	8
5½	Per Cent. of 1881 (1900)	„	102	12

DR. DE ROOS'
CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—theresult of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from langour and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indies, should provide themselves with this important article on health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance o returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c

DR. DE ROOS'

COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder and diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages 1s., 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s. and 33s.

THE MOST WONDERFUL PILLS IN THE WORLD

DR. DE ROOS',

PILULÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

Which speedily, and almost magically, remove pain and disease of whatever nature, restore cheerfulness to the spirits, vigour to the body, and strengthen all the organs on which health and life depend; they do not contain a particle of mercury, but are purely vegetable; and for all affections of the liver, flatulency, bile, sick headache, dizziness, loss of appetite, lowness of spirits, the sensations of fullness at the pit of the stomach, pains between the shoulders, and those distress arising from indigestion and genora debility they will be found of unexampled efficacy. They act mildly on the bowels without pain or griping, impart strength to the stomach, promote a healthy action of the liver, clear the skin, remove shallowness and pimples, purify the blood, brace the nerves, and marvellously invigorate the whole system. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. 4s. 6d., 11s. and 33s. per box.

Every package of Dr. De Roos' preparations bears the British Government Stamp with the words—"WALTER DE ROOS, London," in White Letters on a red Ground, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners, without which none can possibly be genuine. DR. DE ROOS' world-famed medicines may be obtained of Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona; COOPER, MADON & Co., (Limited), Bombay and Poona; B. PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay & Poona; H. A. GEYER & Co., Bombay; BARRIE & Co., Madras; WEST & Co., Madras; WEST, Brigade Road, Bangalore; LYALL, Allahabad; B. G. MATHOOR, Medical Agency, Pegumundee, Agra; DOOLY SING and LALL SING, Delhi and Ajmere; BATHGATE & Co., Calcutta; SMITH, STANISTREET & Co., Calcutta; PEARE, ALLEN & Co., Lucknow; BALL, HOBSON & Co., Umballa; MAITLAND & Co., and HUDSON & Co., Colombo; and all the principal Merchants in India.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The public are respectfully informed that DR. DE ROOS' Pills are not sold in *loose* quantities, but only in packages, at the aforementioned prices. Intending purchasers are specially cautioned not to be deluded into buying *so-called* "Guttæ Vitæ" or "Renal Pills," but in every case specially to ask for (and accept no other but) DR. DE ROOS' "Guttæ Vitæ" or DR DE ROOS' "Renal Pills."

IMPORTANT TO YOUNG MEN.—Debilitated and nervous sufferers should read the "Medical Adviser," by DR. DE ROOS, on secret abuses, nervous debility, depression of spirit and confirmed melancholy too frequently traceable to certain pernicious habits acquired in early life. Price one Rupee of any of the Agents for DR. DE ROOS Medicines.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising.*

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet, will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the *Gazette* Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA.

Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.

GUARANTEED PURE SOLUBLE COCOA OF THE FINEST QUALITY, WITHOUT SUGAR OR ADMIXTURE.

COCOATINA is the best Cocoa for INDIA and the COLONIES, *keeping for years in all climates*, being in a concentrated form. Made instantaneously with boiling water, and palatable without milk.

The FACULTY pronounce it the "most nutritious, perfectly digestible beverage for *Breakfast, Luncheon, or Supper*;" and invaluable for Invalids and Young Children. Being absolutely "all Cocoa," with the excess of fat extracted, is four times the strength of preparations thickened yet weakened with arrowroot, starch, &c., and in reality cheaper than such mixtures, a teaspoonful to a breakfast cup costing less than one halfpenny.

Celebrated for remarkable Sustaining Properties. Specially adapted for Early Breakfasts.

Adopted as a Medical Comfort in the Royal Navy.

Retailed by Chemists, Grocers, &c., in Air-tight Tins, at 1s. 6d., 3s., 5s. 6d., &c.

WHOLESALE BY THE SOLE PROPRIETORS,

H. SCHWEITZER & Co., 10, Adam Street, Strand, London, W.C.

AND ALL WHOLESALE HOUSES.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Tart Fruits, Potted Meats.

PURVEYORS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

Preserved Fish, Soups, Game, Sausages, Hams, Bacon and Cheese

May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.

ALL GENUINE GOODS ARE LABELLED

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,

SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

SPECIAL AGENTS FOR

LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Apollinaris

THE ONLY TASTELESS APERIENT.

HUNGARIAN NATURAL MINERAL WATER.

Highest Award at the International Medical Exhibition, London, 1881.

ÆSCULAP GIVES IMMEDIATE RELIEF AND ULTIMATE CURE IN ALL CASES OF CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, AFFECTIONS OF THE STOMACH AND LIVER, GOUT, HEADACHE, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, NEURALGIA, GRAVEL AND KIDNEY AFFECTIONS.

INVALUABLE FOR CORRECTING THE ILL EFFECTS OF ERROR OR EXCESS IN DIET.

ÆSCULAP COMBINES IN THE HIGHEST DEGREE THE APERIENT PROPERTIES OF ALL OTHER MINERAL WATERS WITH GREATER ALKALINITY AND NONE OF THEIR DEBILITATING INFLUENCE AND UNPLEASANT TASTE.

ÆSCULAP IS UNSURPASSED FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN. AND BUDA PESTH.

THE ÆSCULAP BITTER WATER COMPANY, LIMITED, 38, SNOW HILL, HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON, E.C.

AGENTS:—KEMP & Co., Ld., for Bombay and the Presidency

FREEMAN'S CHLORODYNE

TRADE MARK

REJECT SUBSTITUTES.

Sold Everywhere ORIGINAL in Bottles at 12 Annas & Rs. 1/8 to Rs. 10.

CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA. AGUE, CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, and DENGUE FEVERS.

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENT FOR F. T. ATKINS, Allahabad.

16, MINORIES, LONDON, E.C. New York Sydney

BOXES BOTTLES MACHINER ESSENCES

SODA WATER MACHINERY AND ALL ACCESSORIES FOR THE TRADE

BRATBY & HINCHLIFFE

HEAD OFFICE SANDFORD ST. ANCOATS MANCHESTER

Special Representative for all India, from whom Catalogues and full particulars can be obtained—

F. T. ATKINS, ALLAHABAD.

GLOBE STOPPERED BOTTLES,

At Greatly Reduced Prices.

Manufactured by DAN RYLANDS (late Codd & Rylands), the celebrated maker of Codd's Globe Stoppered Bottles in special strength of Glass, for which the name of "Rylands," and "No. 4," are world-renowned.

RYLANDS' Valve Bottle, Acme Bottle, and Codd's Bottle ARE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Reduced Prices.

To Valve Acme Codd's hold Bots. Bott. Bott.			
6 oz.	32/	16/6	16/
7 „	28/	17/6	17/
10 „	24/	18/6	18/
12 „	25/	19/6	19/
14 „	25/	19/6	19/
16 „	26/	20/6	20/

Per grass, net Cash, f.o.b. Cases extra.

Wire-bound Boxes.

RYLANDS' Patent Wire-bound Boxes are far superior to hoop-iron boxes, which catch and drag against everything they come in contact with. In the Wire-bound Boxes the wire lays in a groove, and is protected from heat and rust. The Wire-bound Boxes are the strongest, lightest, and neatest in the Trade.

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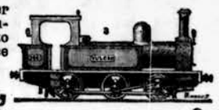

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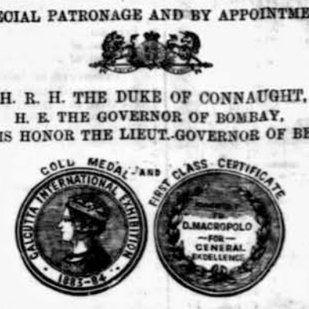

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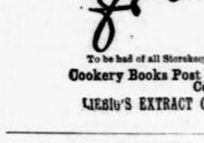

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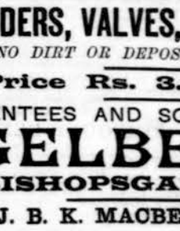

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